The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5421. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Suffrage Amendment.

The House Deems a Reduction of the Army Necessary.

Admiral Farragut and His Men to Get Their Prize Money.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

The Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, Judge POLAND, Chairman, which is charged with the projects for amending the Naturalization laws, will meet to-morrow morning to consider the bills framed for this purpose by Messrs. POLAND and JENCKES. This Committee will be called for reports in about a week, and they will, therefore, not be able to await the evidence and report of the New-York Election Frauds Committee. There is an earnest feeling in the House to the effect that something must be done at this session on this matter, and with the speediest action it is now hardly possible to pass a carefully-considered bill through both Houses.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

This was Private bill day in the House, and little business of public importance was transacted. The most important measure was a bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, empowering the officers and men who were in the Naval forces which captured New-Orleans, under FARRAGUT, in April, 1862, to bring suit in any United States District Court for the distribution of the prize money accruing on that occasion, under the law of prize as it now stands. The bill, as originally introduced, was confined to the officers and men of the ships which passed the rebel Forts Jackson and St. Philip on a certain day, but this bill includes all the forces of FARRAGUT's fleet.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Bank and Currency Committee to-day authorized Mr. HOOPER to report a bill regulating the manner and time of making reports and statements by National Banks. In addition to the regular periods fixed by the act, the Comptroller is authorized to call for reports without notice, and at such irregular periods as his discretion may suggest. This is in accordance with the recommendation made on this subject by the Comptroller in his last report. So many important bills have accumulated in this Committee, some of which are now ready for action, and as it has not been called since early in May, 1868, an effort will be made on Monday next to secure the assignment of some particular day for the special consideration of business to be reported from this Committee.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

A slight misapprehension has occurred respecting the formality of counting the Presidential vote. In the statement that an official certificate issues to the President elect from the presiding officer, the latter simply makes a formal declaration of the result. The tellers then wait upon the President and Vice President, and inform them of the result. These gentlemen simply signify their acceptance in a written statement to that effect, without signature, which is reported by the tellers and entered upon the journal, where it becomes part of the record. The President holds no certificate or commission of any kind, and has no other record evidence of his right to office than this.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee considered to-day the bill of the Sub-Committee, in reference to the Pacific Railroads, in which it is proposed to guarantee the payment of the interest on $30,000 per mile. No definite decision was reached on the subject, and the Committee meet again to-morrow to continue their deliberations.

FLORENCE SCANNELL.

The New-York witness, SCANNELL, was again before the House to-day, he still being in custody, not having paid his fine. His Representative, Mr. BROOKS, made a pathetic appeal for his release, but the House refused, and he is still in charge of the Capitol Police.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Owing to the heavy expenditures of the Government during the past month for the public debt, together with the ordinary expenses required for the support of the same, the increase of the public debt compared with that of last month will be large.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. STOVER and her children left Washington for their home in Tennessee, *via* Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They were accompanied to the Potomac Ferry Wharf by the President and Mrs. Senator PATTERSON, who returned to the Executive Mansion after seeing the party safely on the Alexandria steamer. It was the intention of the wife of the President to accompany her daughter, Mrs. STOVER, but she being in feeble health was prevented from doing so by the disagreeable weather.

A MARINE LIGHT DISCONTINUED.

The Lighthouse Board has received information that the revolving red light exhibited from a lighthouse on Lucretia Point, North Coast of Cuba, has been temporarily discontinued.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD.

Last Friday the Supreme Court ordered a writ of prohibition to be served on Judge UNDERWOOD, based on the application of the Attorney of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who alleged that Judge UNDERWOOD had improperly and illegally interfered with sentences of the State Courts, by discharging certain convicts. Judge UNDERWOOD has acknowledged the service of the writ, and the Supreme Court has designated Friday next for the hearing of the cause.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate, DAVID TAYLOR to be Paymaster *vice* POMEROY, deceased; FRANK BRIDGEMAN to be Paymaster *vice* LESLEY, retired; HENRY S. WATTS, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Legation at Vienna *vice* HAY, resigned; JAMES W. HARRIS, of Rhode Island, to be Marshal of the Consulate Court of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, *vice* PAUL FRANK, resigned.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The President presented a petition praying for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

Messrs. CONKLING, CAMERON and SHERMAN presented similar petitions.

Mr. CONKLING also presented a petition in behalf of the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, S. C., signed by Gen. BURKE and other surviving officers of the Irish Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, setting forth the loyalty and valuable services of the Sisters, and praying that their claim for property destroyed during the war may be favorably considered. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill amendatory of the act granting lands to Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred to the Select Committee on Railroads.

Mr. STEWART offered an order that the Senate hold evening sessions, beginning at 7 o'clock each evening, for the consideration of the constitutional amendment, until it shall be disposed of. Carried by a vote of—yeas 30, nays not counted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to provide for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

ALASKA FURS.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and to protect the inhabitants thereof, introduced by Mr. COLE, Jan. 5.

The substitute provides that it shall be unlawful to kill any fur seal upon the Islands of St. Paul and St. George or in the adjacent waters, except during the months of June, July, September and October in each year, and unlawful to kill at any time by the use of firearms; and for the violation of these and some other regulations, prescribed penalties of fine and imprisonment not exceeding $1,000 and six months, and the forfeiture of vessels whose crews engage in such offences for the period of fifteen years. The number of fur seals which may be killed for their skins upon the Island of St. Paul is limited to 75,000 per annum; and on the Island of St. George 25,000 per annum, which limitations may, however, be restricted by the Secretary of the Treasury, if necessary for the preservation of the seals. Immediately after the enactment of this bill the Secretary of the Treasury is required to lease separately to the best advantage for a term of fifteen years from April 1, the right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on said islands, the leases to be non-transferable and given only on bonds of $120,000 and $40,000 respectively, on the expiration of these leases. Others may be made, but no persons other than American citizens shall be permitted to lease or occupy the islands for said purposes, nor shall foreign vessels be engaged in the trade. In addition to the rental above provided for a revenue tax of $1 is imposed on each fur seal skin taken and shipped from said island, to be paid by the party taking the same into the Treasury of the United States. Other provisions of the bill relate to the protection of the natives by prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to them, and all among them to kill seals under certain limitations for food.

PROTECTION TO CRIMINALS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate then took up and passed the bill to give effect to certain treaty stipulations with foreign countries.

It authorizes the President to employ a military force, when necessary, to guard alleged criminals delivered up by foreign countries, under extradition treaties.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment was then taken up. The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. WILLIAMS was read as follows:

Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the Constitution or laws of any State.

He addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. One objection to the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee was, that it might be evaded by State legislation, providing that colored people should be disfranchised as disturbers or enemies of the public peace, or upon some similar pretext, having on its face no reference to race, color, or previous condition of servitude; although these, or one of these might be real grounds for disfranchisement. Another objection was, it treated the suffrage question too narrowly, with reference only to the immediate future and but one class of citizens, while the signs of the times indicated that, that question must soon be considered with reference to all classes of citizens. His amendment was not open to these objections, but could be applied to all races, classes and conditions as might be thought necessary at any given time, and it had the great merit of allowing each State still to regulate the right to vote and hold office for itself, subject to the interference of Congress in cases of unjust legislation on the subject by States. It was also a flexible provision, whereby any system of suffrage tried and found satisfactory in one State might be extended to other States by Congress. If, for instance, Kansas should try what she could not but think would be an unfortunate experiment, and give women the right to vote, and if found to be a success, Congress might, by a general law, extend it to other States.

Mr. POMEROY—Will the Senator allow me to ask upon what he bases right to vote under our form of government?

Mr. WILLIAMS—I am not now discussing the right of anybody to vote, and I do not propose to be drawn into discussion of that very profound question at this time. I simply say I am apprehensive that the women themselves, if they were to try the experiment, would not be as fully satisfied with the result as some of them expect to be; but I may be mistaken in that opinion, and I will say now to the Senator from Kansas that I have no theory whatever upon the subject of suffrage, and that whenever, in my judgment, it will conduce to the peace, happiness, and general welfare of the country to allow any particular class of persons to exercise that right, I will be in favor of extending it to that class.

Mr. POMEROY—From a previous remark of the Senator, I inferred he did not put the right of suffrage upon any specific basis.

Mr. WILLIAMS—I do not place it upon any specific basis except the public good.

Mr. POMEROY—Who is to judge of the public good?

Mr. WILLIAMS—Who judges of the public good upon any question of constitutional law, or upon any act of legislation?

Mr. POMEROY—What entitles one citizen to judge more than another?

Mr. WILLIAMS—I do not propose to discuss the question further now, but I will say that if I should be disposed to give every foreigner the right to vote immediately after landing, I am very confident that the Senator from Kansas would abandon his beautiful theory of suffrage at once, and oppose such a proposition. Mr. WILLIAMS continued his argument at considerable length.

Mr. SUMNER offered a substitute for the joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution.

It provides that the right to vote, to be voted for and to hold office, shall not be denied or abridged, anywhere in the United States, under any pretence of race or color, and all provisions in any State Constitutions, and all laws, State, Territorial or municipal, inconsistent herewith, are hereby declared null and void.

2. That any person who, under any pretence of race or color, wilfully hinders, or attempts to hinder, any citizens of the United States from being registered, or from voting, or from being voted for, or from holding office, or who attempts by menaces to deter any such citizens from the exercise or enjoyment of the right of citizenship above mentioned, shall be punished by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $3,000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

3. That every person legally engaged in preparing a register of voters or in holding or conducting an election, who wilfully refuses to register the name or to preserve, count, return or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen under any pretence of race or color, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, or by imprisonment in a common jail for not less than three calendar months nor more than two years.

4. That the District Courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offences against this act, and the District-Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy-Marshals and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders, and every other officer especially empowered by the President of the United States shall be, and they are hereby required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against any person who violates this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such Court as by this act has cognizance of the offence.

5. That every citizen unlawfully deprived of any of the rights of citizenship secured by this act, under any pretence of race or color, may maintain a suit against any person so depriving him, and recover damage in the District Court of the United States for the district in which such person may be found.

Mr. SUMNER next addressed the Senate. In the construction of a machine the good mechanic seeks the simplest process producing the desired result with the greatest economy of time and force. I know no better rule for Congress. On the present occasion we are mechanics, and the machine we are constructing has for its object the conservation of equal rights. Surely, if we are wise, we shall seek the simplest process producing the greatest economy of time and force. How widely Senators are departing from this rule will appear before I have done. Rarely have I entered upon any debate in this Chamber with a sense of sadness so heavy as oppresses me at this moment. It was sad enough to be compelled to meet the champions for slavery, and in other days they openly vindicated the monstrous pretension, and claimed for it the safeguard of the Constitution, insisting that slavery was national, and freedom sectional; but this was not so sad as now, after a bloody war with slavery and its defeat on the battle-field, to be compelled to meet the champions of a kindred pretension, for which they claim the safeguard of the Constitution, insisting also as in the case of slavery upon State rights. The familiar indication of slavery in these early debates, was less sickening than the vindication now of the intolerable pretension that a State constituting a part of the nation, and calling itself republican, is entitled to shut out any citizen from participating in the Government simply on account of race or color. To denominate such a pretension as intolerable, expresses very inadequately the extent of its absurdity and the bitterness of its repugnance to all good principles, whether of reason, morals or government. I make no question with individual Senators. I make no general allusion; but I meet the odious importune as I meet the earlier importune with indignation and contempt, naturally excited by anything unworthy of this Chamber and unworthy of the Republic. How it can appear here and find the Senators willing to assume the stigma of its championship is more than I can comprehend. Nobody ever vindicated slavery who did not lay up a store of regret for himself and children, and, permit me to say now, nobody can vindicate *caste*, whether civil or political—the direct offspring of slavery as beyond the reach of national prohibition—without laying up a similar store of regret. The day may, haply, come to remove the champion from the judgment of the world, but history will make its faithful record, to be read with sorrow hereafter. Do not complain if I speak strongly; the occasion demands it. Seek to save the Senate from participation in a degrading pretension. Others may be cool and indifferent, but I have warred with slavery too long not to be aroused when this old enemy shows its head under another *alias*. It was once slavery; it is now caste; and the same excuse is assigned now as then. It was in the name of "States rights" that slavery, with all its brood of wrong, was upheld; and it is—now in the name of "States rights" that caste, also fruitful of wrong, is upheld; the old champions reappear under other names, and from other States, each crying out that under the national Constitution, notwithstanding even its supplementary amendments, a State may, if it pleases, deny political rights on account of race or color; and they establish that silent institution a caste. This perversity, which, to a careless observer, seems so incomprehensible, is easily understood, when it is considered that the present generation grew up under an interpretation of the national Constitution, supplied by the upholders of slavery. State rights were exalted, and the nation was humbled because in this way slavery might be protected. Anything for slavery was constitutional. Such is the lesson we were taught. How often it has sounded through this Chamber, and been proclaimed in speech and law. Under its influence the right of petition was denied, the atrocious Slave bill was enacted, and the claim was advanced that slavery traveled with the flag of the Republic. Vain are all our victories, if this terrible rule is not reversed, so that State rights shall yield to human rights, and the nation be exalted as the bulwark of all. This will be the crowning victory of the war beyond all question. The rule under the national Constitution, especially since its additional amendments, is that anything for human rights is constitutional. Yes, Sir, against the old rule, anything pro-slavery, I put the new rule, anything for human rights. Sir, I do not declare right hastily, and know the presence in which I speak. I am surrounded by lawyers, and now I challenge any one or all to this debate. I invoke the discussion on any occasion less important. Lord CHATHAM, after saying he came out with the statute book doubled down in dogears to defend the cause of liberty, that he retired on a general principle—that a constitutional principle—exclaimed, "it is a ground on which I stand firm, a ground on which I dare meet any man." In the same spirit I would speak now. No learning in books, no skill acquired in Courts, no sharpness forensic dialetics, no cunning in splitting hairs, can impair the vigor of the constitutional principle which I announce. Whatever you enact for human rights is constitutional. There can be no State rights against human rights, and this is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. A State exercises its proper functions when, within its own jurisdiction, it administers local law, watches local interests, promotes local charities, and, by its local knowledge, brings the guardianship of government to the homes of its citizens. Such is the proper function of the State, by which we are saved from that centralization which is elsewhere so absorbing. But a State transcends its proper function when it interferes with those equal rights, whether civil or political, which, by the Declaration of Independence and repeated texts of the national Constitution, are under the safeguard of the nation. The State is local in its character, and not universal. Whatever is justly local belongs to its cognizance; whatever is universal belongs to the nation; but what can be more universal than the rights of man? Such they have been declared by our fathers, and this axiom of liberty nobody can dispute. Listening to the champions of caste and oligarchy under the national Constitution, and perusing their writings, I think that I understand the position which they take. With as much calmness as I can command, I have noted what they have to say in speech and in print. I know it all. I do not err when I say that this whole terrible and ignominious pretension is traced to a direct and barefaced perversion of the national Constitution. Search history, study constitutions, examine laws, and you will find no perversion more revolting. By the national Constitution it is provided that the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requsite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, thus seeming to refer the primary determination of what are called qualifications to the States; and this is reinforced by the further provision that the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations. This is all on these simple texts conferring place and intelligible powers. The champions insist that color may be made a qualification, and that under the guise of regulations citizens, whose only offence is a skin not colored like our own, may be shut out from political rights, and that, in this way, a monopoly of rights, being at once a caste and an oligarchy of the skin, is placed under the safeguard of the national Constitution. Everything from them begins and ends in a perversion of two words, "qualifications" and "regulations." Now to this perversion I oppose a point blank denial. These two words are not justly susceptible of any such signification, especially in a national Constitution, which is to be interpreted always so that human rights shall not suffer. I do not stop now for dictionaries; the case is too plain. A qualification is something that can be acquired. A man is familiarly said to qualify for an office. Nothing can be a qualification which is not in its nature attainable, as residence, property, education or character, each of which is within the possible reach of well-directed efforts. Color cannot be a qualification. If the prescribed qualifications were color of the hair, or color of the eyes, all would see its absurdity; but it is none the less absurd when it is the color of the skin. Here is an unchangeable condition, impressed by Providence. Are we not reminded that the leopard cannot change his spots, or the Ethiope his skin? These are the two examples of enduring conditions. Color is a quality derived from Nature; but a quality is very different from a qualification. A quality, inherent in man, and a part of himself, can never be a qualification in the sense of the national Constitution. On other occasions I have cited authorities, and shown how this attempt to foist into the national Constitution a pernicious meaning is in defiance of all approved definitions, as it is plainly repugnant to reason, justice and common sense. The same judgment must be pronounced on the attempt to foist this outrage upon the power to make regulations, as if this word had not a limited signification, which renders such a pretension impossible. Regulations are nothing but rules applicable to a given matter. The concern, the manner in which a business shall be conducted, and when used with regard to elections, are applicable to what may be called incidents in contradistinction to the principle which is nothing less than the right to vote. A power to regulate is not a power to destroy or to disfranchise. In an evil hour human rights may be struck down, but they cannot merely by regulations.

Mr. SUMNER here argued at length against the assumption that under the Constitution the power of suffrage belongs to the States, and summed up his argument upon it upon two propositions: First, that there is absolutely nothing in the national Constitution to sustain the pretension of caste or oligarchy of the skin, as set up by certain States; and, secondly, that there is in the national Constitution a succession and reduplication of powers investing Congress with ample authority to repress any such pretension. He then considered the two reasons assigned for preferring a constitutional amendment to an act of Congress as the means of securing equal suffrage: First, the doubtfulness of the power of Congress, and second, the greater permanency of an amendment. In reply to the first, he insisted that the power of Congress was not doubtful; and in reply to the second, said he had no fear that suffrage once given would ever be taken away. In conclusion, he said: Discussing the reasons for the amendment, I turn to those which make us hesitate to present it for ratification. There are two. The amendment admits that under the national Constitution as it is, with its recent additions, a caste and an oligarchy of the skin may be set up by a State without any check from Congress; that these ignoble forms of inequality are consistent with republican government, and that the right to vote is not an existing privilege and immunity of citizenship. All this is plainly admitted by the proposed amendment, thus despoiling Congress of beneficent powers and emasculating the national Constitution itself. It is only with infinite reluctance that I can consent to any such admission, which, in the endeavor to satisfy ungenerous scruples, weakens all those texts which are so important for human rights. The hesitation to present the amendment is increased when we consider the difficulties in the way of its ratification. I am no arithmetician, but I understand that nobody has yet been able to enumerate the States whose votes can be counted as to assure its ratification within any reasonable time. Meanwhile this great question, which cannot brook delay, which, for the sake of peace and to complete reconstruction, should be settled at once, is handed over to prolonged controversy in the States. I need not depict evils which must ensue. A State will become for the time a political cauldron, into which will be dropped all the poisoned ingredients of prejudice and hate, while a powerful political party, changing like the witches in "Macbeth," "Double, double, toil and trouble, fire burn and cauldron bubble," will use this very amendment as the pudding-stick with which to stir the boiling man. Such a controversy should be avoided, if possible. Nor should an agitation so unwelcome and so sterile be needlessly invited. "Let us have peace." Of course if there were no other way of accomplishing the great result, the amendment should be presented even with all its delays, uncertainties and provocations to local strife. But happily all these are unnecessary; the same thing may be accomplished by act of Congress without any delay, without any uncertainty, and without any provocation to local strife. The same vote of two-thirds required for the presentation of the amendment will pass the act over the veto of the President. Once adopted, it will go into instant operation without waiting for the uncertain concurrence of State Legislatures, and without provoking local strife so wearisome to the country. The States will not be turned into political cauldrons, and the Democratic Party will have no pudding-stick with which to stir the boiling man. I do not depart from the proprieties of this occasion when I show how completely the course I now propose harmonizes with the requirements of the political party to which I belong, believing most sincerely that the Republican Party in its objects is identical with the country and with mankind; so that in sustaining it, I sustain those comprehensive charities. I cannot willingly see this agency lose the opportunity of confirming its supremacy. You need votes in Connecticut, do you not? There are three thousand fellow-citizens in that State ready at the call of Congress to take their place at the ballot-box. You need them also in Pennsylvania, do you not? There are at least fifteen thousand in that great State waiting for your summons. Whenever you most need them there they are, and be assured they will all vote for those who stand by them in the assertion of all equal rights, but in standing by them you stand by all which is most dear in the Republic. Pardon me, but if you are not moved by considerations of justice under the Constitution, then I appeal to that humble motive which is found in the desire for success. Do this and you will assure the triumph of all that you can most desire. Party, country, mankind will be elevated, while the equal rights of all will be fixed on a foundation not less enduring than the rock of ages. In conclusion he urged the adoption of some measure securing equal suffrage, as called for alike by the interests of party, country and mankind.

Mr. VICKERS followed in opposition to the proposed amendment. He said he had listened to its advocates, especially to the Senator from Massachusetts, hoping to be informed of something that he had not known before, but he had listened in vain. Of the utter unconstitutionality of this measure he had not the least doubt; but he had observed with pain that whenever the party in power wished to do anything for which it could find no warrant in the Constitution, it resorted to the Declaration of Independence, and that instrument had been appealed to by the advocates of this amendment, and Senators had spoken of suffrage as one of the rights of man. He, therefore, felt bound to demonstrate clearly that it was not such a right, which he did by calling attention to the fact that whereas the Declaration mentions "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as among man's "inalienable rights," it makes no mention of suffrage. In regard to the question of the necessity for an amendment securing equal suffrage, he insisted that no such necessity existed. In regard to the policy of it he could not help entertaining serious misgivings. It had been tried in the District of Columbia, and he thought not with very encouraging success. He had been in Washington during the last of June and July, and had had to ride a good deal in the horse cars, and on many such occasions, when those cars were crowded with colored voters, he had earnestly desired that the two Senators from Massachusetts could be present to inhale the fragrance and to behold the dark results of their wild political theories. [Laughter.] Mr. VICKERS declared himself strongly opposed to woman suffrage. He felt very confident that if the women of the country knew the miry ways of politics they would never wish to vote, and he read an extract from PARTON'S *Life of Jackson* to enlighten them somewhat on that subject. He was still speaking when the hour of 4 P. M. arrived, at which time the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7 o'clock, ten members only being present. Mr. VICKERS, who had the floor to speak on the Constitutional Amendment, declined to speak to so slim an audience. Several motions to adjourn were made and lost, amid the amusing bandinage of various members. Finally, at 8:20 o'clock, the President announced that there was a quorum present, and Mr. VICKERS resumed the floor and began his argument. He charged the Republican Party with abandoning the ground taken in the Chicago platform in regard to suffrage, and then proceeded to criticise the views expressed by Mr. SUMNER in his speech to-day, in regard to the constitutional right of Congress to regulate suffrage, and the right of the States to prescribe qualifications for voters.

Mr. WILLEY next addressed the Senate. He was prepared to vote for the amendment, either as it came from the House or in the form reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee. The great object to be attained was the enfranchisement of the colored population. This he desired for two reasons, among which were the belief that all human government shall rest on the consent of the governed, and that the enfranchisement of the negro would settle his status and take him out of the arena of national politics.

Mr. DAVIS next took the floor, but yielded it to Mr. BUCKALEW, who spoke briefly in advocacy of his amendment, providing that the amendment shall be submitted for the ratification of the Legislature, the most numerous branch of which shall be chosen after the adoption of the amendment by Congress.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, at 10 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition of the owners and masters of vessels of Hoboken, N. J., praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exactions by the State and municipal corporations.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of the citizens of East Lyme, Waterford and New-London, Conn., asking for an appropriation to improve the channel of the Niantic River, Connecticut.

RELIEF FOR SAILORS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers and men of his fleet, that passed Forts Philip and Jackson under fire.

The bill provides that they shall be entitled to the benefits of the prize laws in the same manner as they would have been if the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana had been then open and the process libeled therein. It gives cognizance of the cases to any United States Court having admiralty jurisdiction, and directs the payment of the awards out of the Treasury.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, supported and explained the bill. He said that Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet, while it did more fighting than any other fleet, had not received any prize money, the reason being that its captures were generally river steamers that were taken for the use of the army, and were afterward sold by the Quartermaster's Department. Those boats could not be sent anywhere for prize adjudication because they could not go to sea, and there was no way of getting up the river to Cairo because the rebels held the river blockaded. This bill was for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the United States Courts the same as if the prizes ●ad been sent in.

The bill was then passed without a division.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill to promote the progress of the fine arts. Referred to the Committee on Patents. It provides for the registry of new and artistic designs, and for the creation of the office of Register of Fine Arts.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company. After explanation by Mr. FARNSWORTH the bill was passed.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of SALOMON OLIVER. Passed.

The following private bills were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs:

For the relief of H. A. WHITE, late Captain of the Third Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of GEO. C. HAYNIE, late Captain Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of Lieut. JAMES ULIO, Sixteenth United States Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of Lieut. LEONIDAS SMITH, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of DAVID BRADEN, of Indiana, late Captain and Assistant Commissary-General Indiana Volunteers. Passed.

Providing for the payment of Capt. GOLDMAN BRYSON'S mounted company, raised in Cherokee County, N. C. Passed.

For the relief of JEFFERSON W. DAVIS, Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers. Passed.

AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York and Antwerp Mail Steamship Company, asking that the ships and the material used in their construction be released from all dues payable to the United States.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the state of the American fisheries on the coast of the British North American Provinces, the license and tonnage duties levied, and the state of the trade between the Provinces and the United States. Adopted.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL.

Mr. MOORE introduced a bill authorizing the straightening of the Washington Canal, for the more perfect drainage of the city. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Monday next.

DRAINING THE GREAT LAKES.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the memorial addressed to him by Brig.-Gen. H. E. ROBERTS, on the subject of the drainage of the surplus waters of the great lakes into the upper Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois Rivers. Adopted.

THE REFRACTORY WITNESS.

Mr. BROOKS presented, as a question of privilege, a resolution for the discharge of FLORENCE SCANNEL, the recusant witness brought from New-York, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms without costs.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose and moved that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BROOKS asked the Speaker whether that motion superseded his high question of personal liberty and personal right. The Speaker ruled that as there was a question of privilege before the House the rules were suspended until that question should be disposed of.

Mr. BROOKS went on to state that FLORENCE SCANNEL, a constituent of his, had, for no fault of his own, been fined an amount of money which he was unable to pay; that he had intended no contempt of the House or to the Committee; that his refusal to answer the question asked him by the Committee in New-York was caused by a point of honor, the matter having been communicated to him in confidence by a political opponent, and that the insisting on his payment of the fine was tantamount to his incarceration during this Congress. He appealed, therefore, to the clemency of the House to remit the fine and let the man go home to his family.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on the New-York Election Frauds, said that he had no anxiety about the case, but that he did not think the House ought, under the circumstances, to release the witness, because it would encourage other witnesses to defy in the same manner the authority of the House. He thought that the House ought, at least, to have SCANNEL'S affidavit of his inability to pay; but he understood that he had been a member of the Common Council of the City of New-York, and he had no doubt that all the members of that Council either were rich or had the means of getting rich.

Mr. COVODE proposed, rather than have more time wasted in this matter, that a contribution be taken up to pay the fine. The Pennsylvania delegation would pay its proportion.

Mr. DAWES inquired whether Mr. SCANNEL had not been informed of the consequence of his refusal to answer, and had not said that he was aware of them, but that they could not last beyond the 4th of March, and that he was ready to take them.

Mr. DICKEY remarked that Mr. SCANNEL had said the Committee might send him to the Tombs, but could not make him answer.

Mr. KERR said that all the conversation with the witness on that subject had been of a pleasant character, and that the witness had manifested no contumacy or determination to disobey either the Committee or the House.

Mr. BROOKS went on and said that with no privilege of *habeas corpus* and no right of jury it was creditable to the House that at least its attention had been arrested in reference to the personal liberty of an humble and poor man. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LAWRENCE) had referred in a sneering, contemptuous manner to the fact that this man was a member of the New-York Common Council, and that he ought therefore to have money enough to pay his fine. He would say to him that the people of New-York, whether Democratic or Republican, did not recognize either wealth or poverty as entitling any man to public honors. All the representatives from New-York State, with one exception, had had indigence for an inheritance, and had been in as apparently hopeless a condition as this humble constituent of his.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he had not intended to speak disrespectfully of the members of the New-York Common Council, and that he had as high a respect for all men, however humble their origin, as the gentleman from New-York had, for his own origin had been as humble as that of any gentleman on the floor.

Mr. BROOKS said he was glad to hear that, [laughter,] for he hoped he would therefore sympathize with poverty. As to the suggestion made yesterday by Mr. FARNSWORTH that this man's Representative ought to pay the fine, he would be quite willing to do so if he had any assurance that others of his constituents would not be brought here in the same manner, and that he would not have to pay their fines also.

Mr. KELLEY asked Mr. BROOKS whether the amount to be paid was greater than SCANNELL had to expend in going to Philadelphia and voting there at the October election, for which offence he stood indicted? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS—What proof is there of that?

Mr. KELLEY—The records of the Court.

Mr. BROOKS said he could not admit any such declaration against a constituent of his without proof. [Laughter.] There were more Philadelphians who went to New-York to vote than there were New-Yorkers who went to Philadelphia to vote. Pennsylvania was the cradle of pipelayers. The whole system of fraud and corruption at elections had been reared and raised in the "City of Brotherly Love," among the constituents of the honorable gentleman (Mr. KELLEY.)

Mr. KELLEY said he would like to know whether the witness could not pay the fine by mortgaging his trotting-horse here, for which he understood he had been offered $14,000. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON, referring to CURRAN'S description of an informer as "one who is put in prison till he rots, and is then dug up as a witness to offend the nostrils of all decent people," declared that if he had been in the position of SCANNELL they might bury him in the crypt in the lower recesses of the Capitol building, or might cut him into inches; he would not reveal that which he had received in confidence. That was the explanation of this case, and he trusted it would be a satisfactory one.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that if Mr. BROOKS would present to the House an affidavit of SCANNELL declaring that he was unable to pay the costs of his arrest without injury to himself or family, he would interpose no objection to the resolution.

Mr. DAWES argued against the resolution. If the House wanted the Committee on the New-York Election Frauds to prosecute its investigations, he did not see anything in the demeanor of the witness that would lead him to place any confidence even in his affidavit. These costs have been incurred through the fault of the witness and he should be made to pay them.

In the further course of the discussion Mr. BROOKS spoke of the witness as a plain working man.

Mr. DICKEY inquired whether it was usual for plain workingmen in New-York to wear diamonds. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS suggested that there were many cases of poor men in New-York who had received presents of jewels from wealthy men for rescuing their sons from peril at sea, or on the field of battle, or in camp or hospital, and that the jewels obtained in that way were cherished more than were the stars or garters conferred as decorations in Europe. [Laughter.] He supposed that his constituent had been desirous of paying proper respect to the House by appearing in his best clothes. He accepted the offer of the gentleman from Ohio, and would modify his resolution so as to discharge the witness on presentation of the affidavit that he was not able to pay the costs without injury to his family.

Mr. DAWES—According to his own account, he has a very numerous family of twenty or thirty able-bodied men. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS—That ought to entitle him to the sympathy of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts. If he had been a negro, he would have been liberated long ago; but he is only a white man, and a constituent of men appealing *ad misericordia* to the House of Representatives to be relieved from this fine.

Mr. WARD thought the House had had enough of this matter, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of yeas 118, to nays 43.

The only Republicans who voted in the negative were Messrs. BINGHAM, HUBBARD of Iowa, LAWRENCE of Ohio, and POLAND.

REBELLION RECORDS.

Mr. MCKEE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the progress made in the preparation and publication of official documents relating to the rebellion and the operations of the army of the United States, as provided by the joint resolution of July 27, 1868; which was adopted.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill transferring the duties of the Trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown, which was passed.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the Postal laws, so as to require all mail matter to be paid in advance, except that now entitled by law to go free, which was adopted.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The proposed article was published in the House proceedings a few days ago.

WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. POLSLEY introduced a bill to provide for holding a term of the District Court of the United States at Lewisburg, West Virginia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. HOOPER addressed the Committee on the subject of the finances.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BLAINE made a statement in reference to the Army Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated in it, he said, was $43,190,500. The bill of last year was between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 less than this bill, and he had at that time stated to the House that that sum would not be exceeded unless by expenditures that might be incurred in consequence of an Indian war. The increased amount in this bill came from that cause. It was his conviction now, and it had been then, that the army ought to be reduced, and he had last year offered a provision for the reduction of the army which did not then meet the concurrence and approval of the House. The objection made then was that an appropriation bill was not the proper place for a provision to reduce the army, and he was now himself persuaded that it was not. The Committee on Appropriations had not this year made any representation touching the matter. In order, however, to preserve his own consistency, he would state now his belief that instead of sixty regiments, this Congress or the next Congress ought to provide for a reduction of the army to thirty regiments. Gen. GRANT as General-in-chief of the army, had done everything in his power under the law to reduce the army; and although it now contained sixty regiments, there were in all but 39,000 enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. They had, however, the number of officers required, for sixty regiments. In his judgment a large number of these officers should be allowed to retain their positions, but with the present strength of the army, and in the present financial condition of the country, there ought to be some reduction. The Committee on Appropriations, however, did not feel at liberty to adjust the proportions of the bill to what the Committee thought ought to be the size of the army.

Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. BLAINE whether there was any chance of reducing the army except by this bill.

Mr. BLAINE said he would be very glad if, with the consent of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SCHENCK,) or the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. LOGAN,) (he believed they were both interested in it,) he could offer a proviso to this bill for a reduction of the army. He declined to do it, because having been voted down last session, he did not care to run the risk of a second rebuff.

Mr. BROOKS—To what Committee does the subject belong?

Mr. BLAINE—To the Military Committee of course.

Mr. BROOKS—Is that Committee likely to have a chance to report during this Congress?

Mr. BLAINE—I think not.

Mr. LOGAN said he had not the slightest objection to any amendment that could be offered to this bill for the purpose of reducing the army, if the reduction were only to be made in the proper way. He had opposed the bill of last session because he believed the mode of reduction which it proposed to be improper. The officers should be reduced in a proportionate ratio with the men, so that there would not be more officers than were required for the number of men.

Mr. BLAINE suggested, that as the bill would run all through to-morrow, and as on Monday motions to suspend the rules are in order, a motion to suspend the rules should be made next Monday, so as to allow the offering of an amendment to reduce the army, if any gentleman could in the meantime devise a plan for that purpose.

Mr. GARFIELD reminded the House that the Committee on Military Affairs had at the last session reported a bill well prepared and well considered, for the reduction of the army, but that as it did not meet the views of the members of the House, it had been overloaded with amendments, and thus killed. The Committee had not been called this session, except in the first days of the session, when the Secretary of War and the General of the Army desired that, in view of Indian hostilities, no reduction of the army shall be made. The Committee was ready at any time for the last eight months to report a measure of reduction, and if the House consented, he thought he would be ready by Monday to report some measure which, he hoped, would receive the sanction of the House. He had some doubts, however, whether they ought not to wait for the suggestions and recommendations of the incoming Administration.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that he had only been wishing to open the door to the gentleman from Ohio, expecting that he would be ready to enter in, as he had been so ready to enter in on the Indian Appropriation bill.

In reference to the Indian Bureau, Mr. GARFIELD said he would accept the gentleman's open door, and the Committee on Military Affairs would be ready to walk in next Monday, he presumed.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, remarked that if there was one thing in which the people of all political parties were united in opinion, it was that there ought to be a reduction of the expenses of the army, and he desired to ask his colleague whether it was not expedient to consolidate the army into 39 or a less number of regiments, and to reduce the officers to the number required for that many regiments.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that several of the regiments, and especially the infantry, could be consolidated. He could not say exactly what number of them could be. The Committee on Military Affairs had been engaged for the last ten or twelve days in taking the testimony of the most thoughtful officers of the army on the whole subject of army organization, and, although he was not yet authorized to express the opinion of the Committee, yet for himself he was clearly of the opinion that several of the staff departments of the army might be consolidated, thereby increasing their efficiency and effecting a considerable reduction of expenses. He hoped to be able to report a proposition to that effect next Monday. If it were understood that the Committee on Military Affairs would have an opportunity to offer an amendment of that sort to this bill, he thought he would be ready to do so.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked his colleague whether when skeleton regiments were consolidated, the number of officers should not at the same time be reduced?

Mr. GARFIELD—Oh, certainly, that ought to be done. But, speaking for myself, I confess I do not think we ought to do it. I do not think that public policy or public justice requires us to muster out of service directly officers of the army. I think we ought to make it perspective, and by absorption. It could be done rapidly enough if Congress would stop all promotions and all commissioning of new officers. The rate at which officers were now leaving the army was very great. During the past year five hundred persons holding commissions in the army had gone out, and if the measure which he suggested had been adopted last year, the number of officers would have been reduced by that amount.

Mr. LOGAN said that if the Committee on Military Affairs proposed to offer the same bill for the reduction of the army as was offered last year, he would say of it as he had said then, it was humbug. Why should regiments be consolidated if the number of officers was not reduced? In his opinion it was better to have sixty regiments as skeletons, than thirty regiments consolidated if the same number of officers were to be maintained. His own proposition was that the officers should be reduced, but the gentleman from Ohio thought that to be a great hardship. It was no hardship any more than the sending back to civil life of the volunter officers at the close of the rebellion. If a man held the rank of a Colonel, but had not the duties of a Colonel to perform, he was not entitled either to the pay or to the rank. The correct rule was to reduce the rank of officers according to the duties that they were required to perform. The country demanded this reduction. During the war the same thing had been done—not by act of Congress, but by a simple order of the Secretary of War. It was no hardship then, and why should it be a hardship now, when officers had nothing more to do than to walk the streets and play the gentleman at receptions.

Mr. WINDOM expressed his surprise that the gentleman of the Committee on Military Affairs had not had time to attend to this matter, when he had such ample time to attend to the business of the Committee on Indian Affairs. The House had been told that by a proper measure the Government might have been saved some ten or twelve millions a year; but the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs was so busy in other matters that he could not attend to that. He thought now that he had discovered the secret of the gentleman's motion yesterday to lay the Indian Appropriation bill on the table. It would have been the violation of thirty or forty treaties, and would have undoubtedly produced an Indian war. That would have given employment to those officers whom the gentleman from Ohio was so desirous to retain in the service. There would not have been any necessity for reducing the number of military men, and consequently, though it would have cost the Government $100,000,000 for Indian wars, it would at the same time have given employment to those persons whom the gentleman from Ohio was so anxious to save from being turned out. It seemed to be his policy to let them live as pensioners on the Government until they died or resigned, and it was very seldom that an officer drawing good pay either died or resigned. [Laughter.] He (WINDOM) was in favor of the redemption of the Army, and he hoped that the Army Appropriation bill would be postponed for a week if necessary in order to give the Committee on Military Affairs a chance to attend to their business.

Mr. GARFIELD, in reply to Mr. WINDOM, related the anecdote of the great naturalist, CUVIER, who, when a crab was described to him as a red fish that walked backward, said that there were but three objections to the definition; that, in the first place, it was not a fish; that, in the second place, it was not red, and that, in the third place, it did not walk backward. In all other respects the definition was correct. So the criticism of the gentleman from Minnesota was open to the same objections. He had criticised him (Mr. GARFIELD) because he said the Committee on Military Affairs was not ready to make any recommendation upon that subject. The first objection he had to that statement was that he had said distinctly that the Committee was ready, and that before next Monday, when it would be in order to suspend the rules, the Committee would go over the subject in the light of recent facts and prepare a measure to be reported to the House. The gentleman from Minnesota very well knew that, with the exception of almost the first day of the session the Committee on Military Affairs had not been called and would not be called for public bills this session. As to the reduction of officers, he reminded Mr. LOGAN that five hundred officers had left the service during the last year, which was more than enough to officer fifteen regiments, and that if Congress had provided, as the Committee on Military Affairs had recommended last session, for the absorption of officers, and that no promotions or appointments should be made, there would have been a deduction now of that number of officers.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether the five hundred officers referred to were not volunteer officers who had been serving in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that very few of them were. Two Brigadier-Generals of the regular army had gone within the last few weeks, one by death, and the other by retirement, and before another month the General of the Army himself will have gone out, so that this system would affect the whole official roster from the top to the bottom.

Mr. BUTLER—Are you certain of that?

Mr. GARFIELD—I hope so, unless his enemies manage to prevent it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that as everybody seemed to be in favor of the reduction of the army at the earliest possible moment, and as the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs professed to be ready to report an amendment for that express purpose, he would ask the unanimous consent that the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs might move his amendment to this bill, and that it be presented.

Unanimous consent was given.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that the amendment would be held to be in order at the end of the bill.

That was so agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD stated that the Committee on Military Affairs would offer the proposed amendment at the end of the bill.

After some further discussion the House, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for general debate.

The House resumed its session in Committee of the Whole at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. MAYNARD in the chair.

Mr. JULIAN addressed the Committee on the subject of finances, arguing that the resumption of specie payment could not be fixed by legislation, but must depend on the natural course of trade, on the events which could neither be governed nor foreseen.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker, his topic being the question of currency. The day of specie payment, he said, was further off to-day than it seemed to be in 1865. The people were suffering all the evils of a paper currency, not the least among which was, their carelessness as to its existence. Those evils were directly traceable to a debased and fluctuating standard of value. The Government had created the mischief, and the Government ought to abate it. He proceeded to criticise the scheme proposed by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in the speech in which he characterized gold and silver as the currency of the barbarians.

Mr. PRUYN was the next speaker. His topic was also that of currency and finance. In discussing the question as to the payment of the principal of the five-twenties he argued that on the face of the statute it plainly appeared that while the interest was payable in gold the principal was payable in paper money.

Mr. MULLINS was the next speaker, taking for his topic the whole range of political philosophy and constitutional and national law.

At the conclusion of Mr. MULLINS' speech, at 10:30, the House adjourned.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT visited the book establishment of APPLETON & Co. yesterday morning, and subsequently attended a reception of Mr. MCKEAN, at No. 445 Second-avenue. In the evening he dined with Mr. MOSES H. GRINNELL, in company with Ex-Gov. FISH and several other gentlemen. As the night advanced, the General departed for the house of Gov. FISH, where Mrs. GRANT and himself will remain until their return to Washington on Monday. On the way from Mr. GRINNELL'S, the General stopped for a short time at Tammany. Mrs. GRANT spent the evening at Pike's with Mrs. FISH.

The Rogers Murder.

On Monday it is intended to present to the Grand Jury the evidence which has been obtained against the Station-house lodger JOHN ROBINSON, *alias* John Maher, under which last name he was sent to Sing Sing. The Police still claim this evidence to be overwhelming, and at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house it is said that the case does not depend solely or even chiefly upon the statements of DELANOY, which have been made public. The Ex-Policeman, DELANOY, however, still remains in the foreground in all the conferences going on at the Mercer-street house, and especially so yesterday. At 10 o'clock he appeared at the Station-house with his wife, and the couple were at once taken into a private room to confer with Capt. CAFFREY and Sergt. LOWERY. A few minutes later a sensation came in the person of Superintendent KENNEDY. The wiry little man who controls the Police force rarely makes his appearance in any of the Station-houses, and his coming was therefore an event to be noted.

While the case against the prisoner is closely concealed, the points in his favor are freely told. It is now asserted that he will be able to prove that the fur-lined cap which he wore when arrested, was the only head-covering he had worn during all his long sojourn at the Spring-street Station-house. He wore that cap when he left the house on the morning of the murder, and wore it when he returned at the usual hour on the same night. It is said, too, that he can prove that he did not wear a light overcoat when he left the Station-house that morning nor when he returned at night nor at any other time. Hence it is inferred that whatever hat and coat DELANOY may have given to the man he calls "Jim Maher" the "bummer," JOHN ROBINSON certainly seems not to have possessed the articles.

It may be briefly concluded that while many rumors are floating about the City and various theories are tenderly nursed, there was yesterday no development in the Rogers case sufficiently certain to be worthy of public attention.

The Vreeland Breach of Promise of Marriage Case—Verdict for Plaintiff, $5,000.

The Harrison-Vreeland breach of promise case was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court, at Hudson City, N. J., before Judge BEDLE and associates. The third day of the trial brought a larger number of spectators than there had been present at any other time, the elaborate accounts given in the Press having more fully awakened the interest of the public. The defendant has for many years been well known in the county as a wealthy man, and the family to which he belongs is numerous and of the highest respectability. The crowd in attendance throughout the day was consequently very great, every foot of standing or sitting room in the galleries and aisles being fully occupied.

After the summing up by Mr. COURTLANDT PARKER and Mr. J. DIXON, Jr., Judge BEDLE delivered his charge to the jury, in which he reviewed the testimony from the beginning of the engagement. Up to the month of February, 1864, according to the testimony of the plaintiff, the engagement was fully agreed to and well understood, and the fact that in that month the defendant procured of her a "release," absolving him from all obligations to her, showed that such an agreement had been made by him. After that period, the jury would be obliged to weigh the contradictory evidence of the two parties to form their opinion, but he directed their attention to facts, which, in their very nature, showed that the engagement had been renewed. His Honor spoke of the necessity of protecting females from idle visits, such as the defendant says he paid Mrs. HARRISON, which, if not followed by marriage, would seriously compromise the reputation of the lady. In estimating the amount of damages, the jury, he said, should take into account not merely what the plaintiff had lost or failed to gain; they should make allowances for the annoyance and trouble of mind to which she had been subjected, and for the expense which she had incurred in vindicating her character.

The case was then given to the jury, who returned, after half an hour's deliberation, with a verdict of $5,000 for the plaintiff.

Exceptions were taken by the counsel for the defence to several points in the charge of His Honor to the jury, and it is understood that the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club.

The first general meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening last, Commodore HENRY G. STEBBINS presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, and the transaction of general routine business, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held with the following result:

Commodore—HENRY G. STEBBINS.
Vice-Commodore—JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr.
Rear-Commodore—WILLIAM DOUGLASS.
Secretary—HAMILTON MORTON.
Treasurer—ROBERT S. HONE.
Measurer—ALFRED W. CRAVEN.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed on the Committee for the June Regatta: FLETCHER WESTRAY, PHILIP SCHUYLER, STUART M. TAYLOR.

The Club-house Committee for the Club-house at Clifton, Staten Island, will comprise the following-named gentlemen: ANSON LIVINGSTON, FRANKLIN OSGOOD, J. H. AUSTIN, GUERNSEY S. BEDFORD, Jr., L. R. JEROME.

The time fixed upon for the annual regatta is the June 10, and the course to be sailed the usual course of the annual regatta. The customary prizes for schooners and sloops are to be contended for, and a steamboat is to be provided for the accommodation of the members of the Club and their friends upon that occasion.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Social and Societal Aspects—At the Governor's—At the Legislature—The Prestige of Blood—Color Appreciated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Jan. 29, 1869.

The social aspects of the prevailing order of things in the capital of South Carolina, may have some interest to distant readers.

AT THE GOVERNOR'S.

From time immemorial it has been the custom for the Governor of the State to give at least one entertainment during the legislative session, at which the State officials and the friends of the Governor—consisting generally of the *élite* of the city—were always present. The Governor's ball was an established feature of the Winter season of gayety at the capital. Pursuant to this time-honored custom Gov. SCOTT gave an entertainment early in January—a *soiree dansante*—which was very fully attended. Though the gathering was as large as in former years, it did not consist of the same classes. The crowd consisted mainly of the *attachés* of the General Government, officers of the military garrison, carpet-baggers, the party friends of the Governor and three residents of the city. The *élite* of the city was not there; and those of the place who were there *had never been at a Governor's entertainment under the old régime*. They were *novi homines*. Another unexpected feature marked this party—*there were no negroes there*. Although the Governor had ventured to extend his recognition to a mulatto or quadroon girl when traveling upon the cars, he had not the courage to invite his colored friends to his entertainment. This fact was significant. It raised an outcry of indignation; partly by the negroes themselves, but chiefly by office-seekers, who are keenly alive to every opportunity of demonstrating their championship of the colored race. Prominent among those volunteer champions of negro equality is Hon. F. J. MOSES, Jr., the present Speaker of the House of Representatives—a Jew by race and of the class of politicians known here as scalawags. MOSES agitated this exclusion of the negroes from the Governor's drawing-rooms, and won large favor among his sable friends. And so decided among the negroes and those who need negro votes was the sensation against His Excellency, that that official was compelled by the pressure to take a decided step to counteract the prejudice against him. This step was to establish a sort of levee—an evening once a week upon which the Governor's rooms are open to all colors and both sexes—a kind of Executive reception every Thursday evening. And this is now the order of things there. Two have thus far been given, and they seem to work harmoniously, except that scarcely any other than negroes are likely to pay their respects to the Governor. The explanation of this course by MOSES is said to be of very easy explanation—he is to be a candidate for the Governorship at the next election, and he is taking time by the forelock so as to supplant the present incumbent in the affections of the colored voters. The election in view comes off in the Summer of 1870.

AT THE LEGISLATURE.

In former times the galleries of the Legislature were the favorite resort of ladies and gentlemen—the best society of the State—on occasions of interest. It was usual during the morning hours of the session to see ladies there; and when a favorite speaker was to have the floor, or a popular question was under discussion, the galleries were always filled. At the legislative halls of to-day it is different. The wife of a Bureau officer, once in awhile, a teacher in a negro school, or the wife of some Radical member of the House, may be seen in the galleries; but even white ladies of these classes are very rarely there. But almost daily women of quadroon or mulatto color—half a dozen or less at a time—frequent the galleries. These colored persons are probably connected with colored members of the House, and are sometimes escorted by them, are richly dressed, and behave with some degree of propriety. I saw a person of this class a few days ago, dressed in silk, having on kid gloves of fashionable pattern and color, seated in the gallery of the House, with a lap full of parched ground peas, which she seemed to enjoy. No common negro women go there; and thus far I have never seen a pure negress in that gallery—always mulattoes, quadroons, or a higher and whiter cross. No ladies of the city—residents here—ever go near the House.

THE PRESTIGE OF BLOOD.

White blood is so highly prized by the legislators of to-day that I have yet to see the first black negro woman receive any civilities from them. Although several of the law-makers themselves are pure blacks—as WHIPPER, ELLIOTT and WRIGHT, (all Northern)—yet they all seem to prize this caste of blood so highly that their wives and sweethearts are invariably of a lighter shade; that is, unless they leave their better halves always in the obscurity of home, while they sport gayer and fairer beauties on the pavements and at public halls. This pride of blood is visible in every possible way. The mulatto no more considers the negro his equal (except for voting purposes) than the white man does. Of course there is more social intermingling, because the mulatto comes of the black race; but whenever they acquire a separate residence the mixed race always look askance upon the "black nigger." While the entire colored race is an object of scorn together, they do not often intermarry, except when a pure negro acquires property or position, and then he can marry the brightest "yaller gal" in the country. In this way there is a perpetual ferment of a social kind going on, and the trouble is endless. This ferment, though in a less degree, was to a less extent, during slavery. BOISE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

One and a Half Million Dollars Collected in Brooklyn for the Half Year Ending with December, 1868.

The exhibit of Internal Revenue tax collections at the offices in Brooklyn (the Second and Third Districts) gives an aggregate of $1,546,574 50 for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1869. The tobacco tax, especially in the Second District, it will be noticed, yields a handsome revenue to the Government, and is increasing in value every month. The income tax is very large in Brooklyn, especially in the Third District, where the most wealthy of the citizens reside. As an index of the wealth that this district contains, it may be mentioned that Mr. A. A. Low paid tax last year on $111,000 income, Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN on $148,000, and there are many others who annually pay tax on a like amount. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER paid tax last year on an income of $38,000. There are no distilleries now being operated in the Second District. There were two running formerly, when the tax was $2 per gallon, the proprietors of which endeavored to act honestly and pay the Governmental imposts, but with whisky selling in market at $1 60 per gallon, they found it impossible to compete with the fraudulent manufacturers, and finally suspended business. This district was at one time the paradise of illicit distillers, but the rigorous measures inaugurated by the Collector finally compelled them to quit the field, and so far as is known, the district is completely rid of them. The present Collector, Mr. TORREY, came into office on the 1st of August last, and has continued the precautions against whisky frauds made so effective by his predecessor, by means of which the district remains free from this species of peculation. At the Third District Office the annual list of assessed incomes was received two months earlier than at any other office either in New-York or Brooklyn, and an enormous tax was collected during the months of May and June. The returns of income tax, therefore, for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1869, are not proportionately as large as in some other offices, for the reason that the bulk of the collections were made during the first half year of less. About $4,000,000 was received here for income tax from the 16th of May to the 17th of June, before, in many offices, the assessment returns had been completed by the District Assessors. It was the intention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the assessment returns should be put into the Collector's hands in each district before the 1st of May, so that the vexation and trouble caused those officers by the change of residence on the part of so many hundreds of tax-payers might be avoided, but in this district alone was there any approach to a compliance with his desires. About the 8th of May the Assessor's books were placed in the Collector's hands, and the far greater proportion of the tax was paid in before Collectors in other districts had received any list at all. There are two distilleries running in this district, one in Williamsburg, and the other in Brooklyn, near the Navy-yard, each of which pays into the office about $1,000 daily on the average. The sum of collections for the month of July, in the Second District, is estimated, as the Collector then in office (Ex-Mayor WOOD) included the return for that month in his Report to the Department at Washington. The present Collector went into office on the 1st of August, and we are, therefore, enabled to give only five months' returns with accuracy. The July returns were but a few thousands less than those for August, however, so that the estimate of $150,000, which we substitute in lieu of the exact figures, is not far wide of the mark. The receipts from the tax imposed on the manufacture of gas, it will be seen, is an important item in the schedule. There are five gas companies in the Second, (the Citizens' Union, Williamsburg City, Greenpoint and Flatbush,) and one (the Brooklyn City) in the Third District. The following are the Collectors' returns:

SECOND DISTRICT.

Comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and part of the Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, and the County Towns of Kings County—Reuben S. Torrey, Collector.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Spirits	$5,084 72	$3,637 42	$12,172 87
Tobacco	118,492 26	92,908 64	107,189 55
Fermen'd Liquors	12,420 12	12,769 31	10,214 50
Banks, &c	1 33	229 33	
Gross receipts	1,830 30	2,566 28	1,830 28
Sales	3,980 97	8,796 60	8,401 06
Special taxes	4,562 54	1,733 75	1,708 89
Incomes	7,865 79	11,537 03	6,837 69
Legacies	981 03		1,200 47
Successions	1,955 51		549 44
Schedule A	625 33	630 75	709 53
Gas	1,159 16	4,434 76	1,703 90
Penalties	945 00	235 03	645 91
Total	$168,779 24	$182,179 61	$152,131 64

	Nov.	Dec.
Spirits	$6,794 61	$6,960 21
Tobacco	138,211 63	125,397 72
Fermented Liquors	11,196 00	8,236 29
Banks, &c	169 71	29 17
Gross receipts	3,490 83	1,617 12
Sales	4,726 82	2,961 34
Special taxes	895 56	815 56
Incomes	3,903 76	4,000 97
Legacies	329 05	252 02
Successions	1,102 75	1,686 57
Schedule A	64 00	112 40
Gas	7,363 19	6,262 83
Penalties	95 73	187 55
Total	$187,504 98	$170,170 61

Total for five months	$800,786 03
Add, for July (estimated)	150,000 00
Total for six months	$950,786 03

THIRD DISTRICT.

Comprising all the Wards in Brooklyn, not includes in the Second District—Edward T. Wood, Collector.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Spirits	.....	$18,752 15	$40,454 82
Tobacco	.....	2,679 09	4,494 28
Fermen'd Liquors	$12,238 11*	9,740 00	9,740 00
Banks, &c	3,138 75	3,100 58	2,232 68
Gross receipts	6,101 22	5,722 92	3,325 20
Sales	15,010 48	5,384 18	540 57
Special taxes	7,495 00	3,440 41	2,000 00
Incomes	44,342 65	25,633 34	4,311 75
Legacies	645 00	....	922 23
Successions	753 05	....	478 30
Schedule A	1,366 65	1,053 70	970 00
Gas	.....	2,045 65	6,155 85
Penalties	8,789 39	695 71	1,073 57
Unprovided for	.....	160 60	16 41
Total	$104,308 66	$71,795 08	$74,213 22

*Includes also the tobacco tax.

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Spirits	$124,380 11	$62,912 84	$41,217 19
Tobacco	4,287 69	4,673 09	7,754 33
Fermen'd Liquor	8,259 25	2,562 26	2,562 26
Banks, &c	2,144 09	2,028 73	2,007 59
Gross receipts	788 01	9,081 83	8,598 46
Sales	14,294 75	4,068 12	1,226 85
Special taxes	1,065 00	2,004 07	1,190 41
Incomes	5,138 95	4,328 80	2,397 45
Legacies	76 02	855 02	3,211 02
Successions	50 00	377 22	537 22
Schedule A	509 06	371 50	280 07
Gas	7,123 87	8,653 96	10,918 82
Penalties	1,440 94	748 43	514 16
Unprovided for	79 92	....	....
Total	$176,791 38	$98,083 89	$81,807 22

Total for six months	$868,826 27
Add collections in Second District	950,786 03
Total six months collection in Brooklyn	$1,546,874 50
Add six months collections in New-York	10,851,267 06
Total collections in the two cities	$12,397,941 56

THE PACIFIC ROAD BOND CASE.

Continuation of the Examination—One of the Accused Admitted as a Witness for the Prosecution—Extraordinary Developments.

Justice DOWLING continued his examination yesterday in the case of Messrs. WESLEY LYON, SIMON WOLF, VULNER WRIGHT, FREDERICK A. GOODALL and JAMES WILKINSON, *alias* "Whisky Jim," who are accused of having conspired to defraud the Union Pacific Railroad Company out of $120,000 worth of first mortgage bonds. The evidence produced proved to be important.

Christian B. McDougall, a detective attached to the Central Department, was called and testified as follows: I arrested Mr. Wolff in Wall-street, near Broadway; he inquired the cause of arrest, and I told him that a warrant had been issued from justice Dowling for alleged conspiracy against the Union Pacific Railroad Company; he said that he held the note of the Company, to which had been affixed a $50 stamp.

Assistant District-Attorney HUTCHINGS called as a witness for the prosecution one of the defendants, FREDERICK A. GOODALL. Counsel for the other defendants objected to this course, but his objection was overruled by the Magistrate. The Assistant District-Attorney then offered a statement recently made by Mr. GOODALL, and on examination the witness said that he had made the statement on the Saturday he was arrested, at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, in the presence of Capt. YOUNG and Detective MCDOUGALL.

Cross-examined—There were inducements held out to me by Capt. Young to make this statement; I had been under arrest three or four hours; I had been placed in one of the strong rooms and subsequently taken to a room where I found Capt. Young; he pledged me his word of honor I should be protected, and added, that if I did not make the statement other of the defendants would do so; that he had selected me as the most worthy of confidence; that even if I made the statement, that it would not criminate any of my partners; that the Company only desired a moneyed settlement, and that he believed that such an arrangement could be made; I understood by his promise of immunity that I should be protected from prosecution by the authorities; Detective McDougall was present a part of the time; I was then removed to a more eligible apartment; the statement at that time was a verbal one; Mr. Adams, attorney for the Company, and Capt. Young again called on me in the apartment, when they asked me to make a written statement, and offered me the same inducements, and the District-Attorney also promised that the Company would not proceed against me; Mr. Adams drew up the statement; that was on Sunday; there was nothing said to me in connection with the fact that I was under duress; Capt. Young repeated on Sunday what he had promised to me the day before; I was under arrest all of that time; the affidavit was signed and sworn to the next day; the notary and Mr. Adams were present at the time; I would not have made the statement had not these promises been made; there were promises made that I should have a detective officer attend me to attend to some private business; Capt. Young promised this.

Counsel submitted that the confession could not be read as evidence, as GOODALL had been induced to make it through promise of immunity from prosecution and punishment given by officers of the law. This view was combatted by the District-Attorney, as he did not use the witness as one of the accused. The Magistrate said that if Capt. YOUNG had acted or spoken as the witness had testified, it was entirely wrong and prejudicial to the interests of the rights of the people, still he would permit the statement to be read, as it was a question to be decided hereafter. Counsel for the defence objected to the motion that an attorney had been allowed to tamper with the prisoner by Capt. YOUNG while he was in his custody. The Magistrate said he did not yet admit such to be the fact, as Capt. YOUNG would be a witness himself on that point. Counsel for the defence strenuously objected to the statement being read as evidence; the motion was denied, counsel's exception being duly noted. The statement was as follows:

Frederick A. Goodall, being duly sworn, says that he is a money broker and an insurance agent, and resides at No. 64 Varick-street, in the City of New-York; deponent says that in consequence of his connection with the loan above stated he became aware that the Union Pacific Railroad Company were in the market for loans, and that deponent called at the office of said Company, at No. 20 Nassau-street, and introduced himself to Benjamin E. Hoag, the auditor of said Company, and inquired whether the Company wished to negotiate a loan; that when deponent called at the Company's office he had no particular parties in mind who were ready to loan money to the said Company; that in answer to deponent's inquiry Mr. Ham stated that he was authorized to accept loans in behalf of the Company, and offered deponent a half of one per cent. commission on any loan that he might procure for the Company, and added that the Company would pay for the use of such money as loaned half per cent. a month and seven per cent. interest; deponent called again the following day, as he did not understand the terms of the proposed loan, and for the purpose of the more definitely fixing them he wrote said terms upon paper, which were repeated to him by Mr. Ham; that two or three days after this second call at the Company's office, deponent called again and submitted among other names, those of Gilman, Son & Co., bankers, in Exchange-place, J. & W. Seligman, bankers, of Exchange-place and Broad-street, and Fallgarten & Co., as parties whom deponent represented to said Company as likely to make a loan; that deponent had spoken to these several houses about the loan, having been introduced to them by one Mr. Palmer, and that his object in submitting the names of these houses to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was to put himself (deponent) in a situation to claim a commission if a loan should be made to said Company by either of said houses; that he offered the loan to these houses and they declined to make it; deponent says he then spoke of the loan to Jacob Barrow, and that said Barrow introduced him to one Ogden Selyee, who occupied an office adjoining that of Barrow at No. 48 Broad-street; that while deponent was speaking to Selye on the subject of the loan, James Wilkinson was in the office and heard the conversation; deponent had before this saw Wilkinson about town, and had been attracted by his fashionable dress and fine personal appearance, but up to that time had been unacquainted with said Wilkinson; Selye in turn introduced deponent and Wilkinson to each other, and Wilkinson stated that he knew where the money for the loan could be procured; that he knew certain parties, whose names he did not then disclose, who, he said, were perfectly responsible and all right; Wilkinson then agreed to meet deponent the next day, at deponent's office, No. 99 Broadway, and promised to see, meanwhile, the parties he had spoken of as having money to loan, and arrange the proposed loan with them; it was also understood between Barrows, Selye, Wilkinson, one deponent, that the commission of one-half of the per cent to be allowed by the Company should be equally divided between them; Wilkinson came next day to deponent's office, and introduced Wesley Lyon, whom deponent already knew, when Lyon took deponent one side and out of the hearing of said Wilkinson, said to deponent these words: "Why didn't you come to me with this thing; you know me, and know I can raise money; we might have put it through without the intervention of Wilkinson;" deponent further says that Lyon and Wilkinson had, previous to coming to his office, conspired together and devised a plan to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company out of their first mortgage bonds, which, it was understood, the Company were to pledge as collateral security for the repayment of the money loaned to them; that it was a part of said scheme of fraud to sell and convert the said bonds as soon as they were received, and to pocket the difference between what said bonds could be sold for and the amount required to procure them, by making, or pretending to make, a *bona fide* loan to said Company; that said Lyon and Wilkinson first stated to deponent that the money to be made out of this proposed loan, and that they then and there divulged to deponent the plan and scheme of fraud, and proposed that deponent enter into the conspiracy with them and share the proceeds if it should prove successful. Deponent further says that Lyon and Wilkinson stated that before they would require the bonds for repayment they would go down, and that bonds could be rebought in the market by the time that they were needed at much less than par, at which price said bonds were then selling; that said Lyon stated to deponent as an inducement to him, deponent, to enter the conspiracy as aforesaid, that no crime attached to the procuring and sale of the bonds as proposed, and that he, said deponent, could only be liable in a civil action, and that said Lyon being a lawyer, deponent relied upon said statement, and agreed to join in the said scheme, and to aid in putting it through, although deponent knew it was irregular; deponent says that, in pursuance of said scheme of fraud, it was then and there understood that said Lyon, Wilkinson and deponent were to meet the next day; deponent says that deponent went to the next day to wit, on Saturday, the 19th December, to the Company's office, and introduced Mr. Lyon to Mr. Ham as the attorney of the party who had the money to lend; Mr. Ham, Mr. Lyon and deponent went into a private office, and Mr. Charles Tuttle, the Assistant Treasurer of the said Company, was called in, and to him Mr. Lyon was introduced as he had been to Mr. Ham; Mr. Ham or Mr. Tuttle asked Mr. Lyon who his principal was, and he (Lyon) stated that his (the principal's) name was Simon Wolff; deponent further says that Lyon further stated to said Tuttle and Ham, as an inducement to them to carry out the proposed loan, that said Wolff was a retired merchant, a man of means and perfectly responsible, which statements deponent says were false and untrue, and known to deponent and Lyon to be false at the time that they were made; deponent says that said Wolff was not a retired merchant, and was involved at this time; deponent says that Tuttle and Ham then desired some one to vouch for Mr. Lyon, and thereupon Mr. Lyon stated that Mr. Bushnell, one of the Directors of the Company, knew him well, whereupon Mr. Bushnell, who happened to be at that time in the office of the President of said Company, was called in, and that as soon as he entered the room he recognized Lyon; after the usual compliments had been exchanged, Mr. Bushnell told Ham and Tuttle that whatever Mr. Lyon said was all right, which seemed to satisfy Messrs. Ham and Tuttle, and they stated that the Company would accept the loan offered of $100,000 on the terms mentioned to deponent in the first interview; whereupon deponent and Lyon agreed and understood by and between said Lyon, representing himself to be attorney of Simon Wolff on the one hand, and the said Tuttle and Ham representing the Company on the other hand, that the Company should receive of Wolff $100,000, (less Company's interest on the same for the time said loan was to run,) and less two per cent. also, which was the half of one per cent. a month for the four months,) leaving the sum $95,660, and that the Company should, on the receipt of said last-mentioned sum, give their promissory note for $100,000, payable four months after date, interest, to the order of said Simon Wolff, and that said Company should also hypothecate and pledge to the said Wolff 120 of their first mortgage bonds as collateral security for the repayment of the loan, upon maturity, when the said Wolff should return the bonds so pledged; deponent says that when the terms had been arranged as aforesaid, said Lyon stated that he would go out and see his party, meaning said Wolff, as he would have Tuttle and Ham believe, and that Lyon requested Ham to have the bonds and note prepared, and also receipt for Wolff to sign, and further suggested that the numbers of the bonds to be pledged should be stated both in the note and the receipt; all this happened on the morning of the 19th of December, in the said private office, and in the presence of Lyon, Tuttle, Ham, Bushnell and deponent; before Lyon left the office Mr. Ham said that the same bonds given by the Company as collateral security must be returned on the payment of the note, to which Lyon and deponent replied, "Of course;" deponent and Lyon then repaired to Lyon's office, No. 48 Broadway, where they met Wilkinson and Wolff, which was the first time deponent had seen Wolff, although Lyon had told him that Wolff was the man whom he (Lyon) had procured to act as money-lender; Lyon, Wilkinson, Wolff, and deponent then made the calculation of the amount of money needed, and the amount of money they would have to divide; deponent says that Lyon had, previous to going to said Company's office with deponent, been to the office of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., and disclosed to them the plan which had been devised to get the bonds, and made arrangements with them to advance the exact amount necessary to make the loan, and as soon as the bonds were procured to take them at eighty-eight cents on the dollar of their par value, and that the difference over the sum advanced should be paid over to Lyon after they had received the bonds; and in pursuance of Lyon's arrangement that Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. should have all they could get from the sale of the bonds at over 88 cents on the dollar, as their share of the profits for advancing the money to get the bonds; deponent says that Lyon told him that such was the arrangement made with Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., who had objected to giving their check for the advanced money, as they did not want to have their names appear in any way in the transaction; in order to get over this difficulty it took considerable ingenuity, but it was accomplished in this way: Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. deposited in the Fourth National Bank $95,660, for which the bank issued a certificate of deposit to the effect that D. T. Jett, who is the cashier of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., had deposited that sum to the credit of Simon Wolff, and payable to his order on the return of said certificate, properly indorsed; Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. kept this certificate in their possession until they received the bonds; it would not do to close the loan in their office, and they requested that it might be done in Eakin's office, at No. — Nassau-street, in the Hanover Bank Building, and it was accordingly so arranged; when everything was ready, deponent went to the office of the Company and requested that the bonds and the note and receipt might be sent with him across the street, where the money was ready; Mr. Ham gave the bonds and other papers to a messenger with directions to go with deponent; Lyon stood on the steps of the Hanover Bank building; Wolff remained on the sidewalk opposite under the street lamp in the Post Office, waiting for a preconcerted signal from deponent when he was to come over and go up to Mr. Eakin's office and sign the receipt and indorse the certificate of deposit; deponent did not go up stairs, but remained outside; Lyon went, as per notice given to Eakin's office, where the bonds were to be counted over, and where some one from Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. was waiting with the certificate of deposit to deliver a receipt of the bonds when everything was found to be all right; Lyon came down stairs and told deponent that they were ready; deponent then gave the signal to Wolff, who came over and went up to Eakin's office for the purpose of signing the receipt and indorsing the certificate of deposit; Lyon presently came to deponent and said all had gone right; Lyon, Wolff and deponent then went back to Lyon's office, in Broad-street, and told Wilkinson, who had remained there all the while; in fact, he never left Lyon's office all day; Lyon said, "I'll go and get our share;" he went over to Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.'s office, in Nassau-street, and brought back just $2,000 in greenbacks; the next day Lyon got the balance in a check of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. for $7,000, which, added to the $2,000, made $9,000 to divide between Lyon, Wilkinson, Wolff and deponent, and which deponent supposed was to be divided equally; $600 was first set aside to pay one P. J. Thomas & Son, of Exchange-place, who had introduced Lyon to Waterhouse, Pearl & Co; Thomas & Son had received, as deponent understood, $1,000 for a similar introduction in a previous transaction, and they claimed $1,000 in this also; but Lyon said that he had got off by paying the $600; after deducting the $600, as stated, one-quarter of the balance, viz., a little over $2,000, was paid to deponent, a like sum to Wilkinson, and Lyon kept the other two fourths for himself and Wolff; when the loan was closed, deponent went to the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company when the Company paid him $500 additional, being his commission for negotiating the loan, which $500 deponent divided with Wilkinson; deponent further says that Lyon introduced deponent and Wilkinson to each other, and Wilkinson stated that he knew where the money for the loan could be procured; that he knew certain parties, whose names he did not then disclose, who, he said, were perfectly responsible and all right; Wilkinson then agreed to meet deponent the next day, at deponent's office, No. 99 Broadway, and promised to see, meanwhile, the parties he had spoken of as having money to loan, and arrange the proposed loan with them; it was also understood between Barrows, Seelye, Wilkinson, one deponent, that the commission of one-half of the per cent to be allowed by the Company should be equally divided between them; Wilkinson came next day to deponent's office, and introduced Wesley Lyon, whom deponent already knew, when Lyon took deponent one side and out of the hearing of said Wilkinson, said to deponent these words: "Why didn't you come to me with this thing; you know me, and know I can raise money; we might have put it through without the intervention of Wilkinson;" deponent further says that Lyon and Wilkinson had, previous to coming to his office, conspired together and devised a plan to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company out of their first mortgage bonds, which, it was understood, the Company were to pledge as collateral security for the repayment of the money loaned to them; that it was a part of said scheme of fraud to sell and convert the said bonds as soon as they were received, and to pocket the difference between what said bonds could be sold for and the amount required to procure them, by making, or pretending to make, a *bona fide* loan to said Company; that said Lyon and Wilkinson first stated to deponent the plan and scheme of fraud, and proposed that deponent enter into the conspiracy with them and share the proceeds if it should prove successful. Deponent further says that Lyon and Wilkinson stated that before they would require the bonds for repayment they would go down, and that bonds could be rebought in the market by the time that they were needed at much less than par, at which price said bonds were then selling; that said Lyon stated to deponent as an inducement to him, deponent, to enter the conspiracy as aforesaid, that no crime attached to the procuring and sale of the bonds as proposed, and that he, said deponent, could only be liable in a civil action, and that said Lyon being a lawyer, deponent relied upon said statement, and agreed to join in the said scheme, and to aid in putting it through, although deponent knew it was irregular; deponent says that, in pursuance of said scheme of fraud, it was then and there understood that said Lyon, Wilkinson and deponent were to meet the next day; deponent says that deponent went to the next day to wit, on Saturday, the 19th December, to the Company's office, and introduced Mr. Lyon to Mr. Ham as the attorney of the party who had the money to lend; Mr. Ham, Mr. Lyon and deponent went into a private office, and Mr. Charles Tuttle, the Assistant Treasurer of the said Company, was called in, and to him Mr. Lyon was introduced as he had been to Mr. Ham; Mr. Ham or Mr. Tuttle asked Mr. Lyon who his principal was, and he (Lyon) stated that his (the principal's) name was Simon Wolff; deponent further says that Lyon further stated to said Tuttle and Ham, as an inducement to them to carry out the proposed loan, that said Wolff was a retired merchant, a man of means and perfectly responsible, which statements deponent says were false and untrue, and known to deponent and Lyon to be false at the time that they were made; deponent says that said Wolff was not a retired merchant, and was involved at this time; deponent says that Tuttle and Ham then desired some one to vouch for Mr. Lyon, and thereupon Mr. Lyon stated that Mr. Bushnell, one of the Directors of the Company, knew him well, whereupon Mr. Bushnell, who happened to be at that time in the office of the President of said Company, was called in, and that as soon as he entered the room he recognized Lyon; after the usual compliments had been exchanged, Mr. Bushnell told Ham and Tuttle that whatever Mr. Lyon said was all right, which seemed to satisfy Messrs. Ham and Tuttle, and they stated that the Company would accept the loan offered of $100,000 on the terms mentioned to deponent in the first interview; whereupon deponent and Lyon agreed and understood by and between said Lyon, representing himself to be attorney of Simon Wolff on the one hand, and the said Tuttle and Ham representing the Company on the other hand, that the Company should receive of Wolff $100,000, (less Company's interest on the same for the time said loan was to run,) and less two per cent. also, which was the half of one per cent. a month for the four months,) leaving the sum $95,660, and that the Company should, on the receipt of said last-mentioned sum, give their promissory note for $100,000, payable four months after date, interest, to the order of said Simon Wolff, and that said Company should also hypothecate and pledge to the said Wolff 120 of their first mortgage bonds as collateral security for the repayment of the loan, upon maturity, when the said Wolff should return the bonds so pledged; deponent says that when the terms had been arranged as aforesaid, said Lyon stated that he would go out and see his party, meaning said Wolff, as he would have Tuttle and Ham believe, and that Lyon requested Ham to have the bonds and note prepared, and also receipt for Wolff to sign, and further suggested that the numbers of the bonds to be pledged should be stated both in the note and the receipt; all this happened on the morning of the 19th of December, in the said private office, and in the presence of Lyon, Tuttle, Ham, Bushnell and deponent; before Lyon left the office Mr. Ham said that the same bonds given by the Company as collateral security must be returned on the payment of the note, to which Lyon and deponent replied, "Of course;" deponent and Lyon then repaired to Lyon's office, No. 48 Broadway, where they met Wilkinson and Wolff, which was the first time deponent had seen Wolff, although Lyon had told him that Wolff was the man whom he (Lyon) had procured to act as money-lender; Lyon, Wilkinson, Wolff, and deponent then made the calculation of the amount of money needed, and the amount of money they would have to divide; deponent says that Lyon had, previous to going to said Company's office with deponent, been to the office of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., and disclosed to them the plan which had been devised to get the bonds, and made arrangements with them to advance the exact amount necessary to make the loan, and as soon as the bonds were procured to take them at eighty-eight cents on the dollar of their par value, and that the difference over the sum advanced should be paid over to Lyon after they had received the bonds; and in pursuance of Lyon's arrangement that Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. should have all they could get from the sale of the bonds at over 88 cents on the dollar, as their share of the profits for advancing the money to get the bonds; deponent says that Lyon told him that such was the arrangement made with Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., who had objected to giving their check for the advanced money, as they did not want to have their names appear in any way in the transaction; in order to get over this difficulty it took considerable ingenuity, but it was accomplished in this way: Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. deposited in the Fourth National Bank $95,660, for which the bank issued a certificate of deposit to the effect that D. T. Jett, who is the cashier of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co., had deposited that sum to the credit of Simon Wolff, and payable to his order on the return of said certificate, properly indorsed; Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. kept this certificate in their possession until they received the bonds; it would not do to close the loan in their office, and they requested that it might be done in Eakin's office, at No. — Nassau-street, in the Hanover Bank Building, and it was accordingly so arranged; when everything was ready, deponent went to the office of the Company and requested that the bonds and the note and receipt might be sent with him across the street, where the money was ready; Mr. Ham gave the bonds and other papers to a messenger with directions to go with deponent; Lyon stood on the steps of the Hanover Bank building; Wolff remained on the sidewalk opposite under the street lamp in the Post Office, waiting for a preconcerted signal from deponent when he was to come over and go up to Mr. Eakin's office and sign the receipt and indorse the certificate of deposit; deponent did not go up stairs, but remained outside; Lyon went, as per notice given to Eakin's office, where the bonds were to be counted over, and where some one from Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. was waiting with the certificate of deposit to deliver a receipt of the bonds when everything was found to be all right; Lyon came down stairs and told deponent that they were ready; deponent then gave the signal to Wolff, who came over and went up to Eakin's office for the purpose of signing the receipt and indorsing the certificate of deposit; Lyon presently came to deponent and said all had gone right; Lyon, Wolff and deponent then went back to Lyon's office, in Broad-street, and told Wilkinson, who had remained there all the while; in fact, he never left Lyon's office all day; Lyon said, "I'll go and get our share;" he went over to Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.'s office, in Nassau-street, and brought back just $2,000 in greenbacks; the next day Lyon got the balance in a check of Waterhouse, Pearl & Co. for $7,000, which, added to the $2,000, made $9,000 to divide between Lyon, Wilkinson, Wolff and deponent, and which deponent supposed was to be divided equally; $600 was first set aside to pay one P. J. Thomas & Son, of Exchange-place, who had introduced Lyon to Waterhouse, Pearl & Co; Thomas & Son had received, as deponent understood, $1,000 for a similar introduction in a previous transaction, and they claimed $1,000 in this also; but Lyon said that he had got off by paying the $600; after deducting the $600, as stated, one-quarter of the balance, viz., a little over $2,000, was paid to deponent, a like sum to Wilkinson, and Lyon kept the other two fourths for himself and Wolff; when the loan was closed, deponent went to the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company when the Company paid him $500 additional, being his commission for negotiating the loan, which $500 deponent divided with Wilkinson; deponent further says that Lyon introduced deponent and Wilkinson to each other, and Wilkinson stated that he knew where the money for the loan could be procured; that he knew certain parties, whose names he did not then disclose, who, he said, were perfectly responsible and all right; Wilkinson then agreed to meet deponent the next day, at deponent's office, No. 99 Broadway, and promised to see, meanwhile, the parties he had spoken of as having money to loan, and arrange the proposed loan with them; it was also understood between Barrows, Seelye, Wilkinson, one deponent, that the commission of one-half of the per cent to be allowed by the Company should be equally divided between them; Wilkinson came next day to deponent's office, and introduced Wesley Lyon, whom deponent already knew, when Lyon took deponent one side and out of the hearing of said Wilkinson, said to deponent these words: "Why didn't you come to me with this thing; you know me, and know I can raise money; we might have put it through without the intervention of Wilkinson;" deponent further says that Lyon and Wilkinson had, previous to coming to his office, conspired together and devised a plan to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad Company out of their first mortgage bonds, which, it was understood, the Company were to pledge as collateral security for the repayment of the money loaned to them; that it was a part of said scheme of fraud to sell and convert the said bonds as soon as they were received, and to pocket the difference between what said bonds could be sold for and the amount required to procure them, by making, or pretending to make, a *bona fide* loan to said Company; that said Lyon and Wilkinson first stated to deponent the plan and scheme of fraud, and proposed that deponent enter into the conspiracy with them and share the proceeds if it should prove successful. 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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5, 1869.

$3,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	111½	40 Fourth Nat. Bank	103½
4,000 U.S. 6s, '81 C.	112½	50 Manhattan Gas bet. call	250
20,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62	109¾	500 Mariposa Pref.	25
50,000 do.	109½	20 Pacific Mail	116¾
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C. '62. c	113¾	200 do. b30	116¾
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65. new	108¾	100 do.	116
2,000 do. c	108¾	100 do. b60	116¾
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '67	108¾	100 do. 2d call	116¾
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	109¾	100 Quick. Min. Co.	23½
50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	102¾	100 Bruns. C L	10
1,000 U.S. 6s, Cur.	101¾	400 do. bet. call	10
1,000 do.	101½	100 Boston W. P.	15½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s x c	67¾	100 A. M. U. Ex.	49¼
2,000 do.	67¾	100 New-York Cen.	161¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	67½	100 do.	161
47,000 do. 2d call	67¾	200 Hudson	135
30,000 Va. St. 6s.-ex c	57	100 do.	136¼
1,000 Conn. 6s, bet. c.	100	100 Reading	95
1,000 Ga. State 7s	92	200 do.	94¾
3,000 N. Car. St. 6s	62¼	10 do.	94¾
5,000 do.	62	100 Nor. & Wor.	98
5,000 N. C. State 6s new	61¼	100 Mich. Southern	92¾
5,000 do.	61	50 do.	93¾
2,000 Ala. St. 8s, Bds.	92¾	10 Ill. Cen.	139
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¾	100 do.	138¾
10,000 Erie 3d M.	92	200 Clev. & Pitts.	92¼
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	94¼	6 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	74
1,000 T. & W. 1st M. ex	91¼	100 Chi. & N. W.	83¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	84	100 Chic. & N. W. Pref.	91¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78¾	100 do. s60	91¾
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94	200 do.	91¾
3,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	90	100 Mil. & St. Paul	84¾
4,000 Clev. & P. 4th M.	75	100 do. bet. call	84¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st	103	40 Mil. & S. P. Pf.	79¾
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st	92	10 do.	79½
5,000 Morris & Es. 1st	97¼	200 N. J. Cen.	113¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 2d M.	84	200 Morris & Essex	87
30,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M	86	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	117¾
5,000 do. bet. call	85¼	100 do.	117¼
5,000 St. Louis & I. M. 1st M.	84	10 do.	117¾
10 Metropolitan B'k.	140	100 do.	117¾
79 West U. T.	37½	100 Alt. & T. H.	40
100 do. bet. call	37¾	100 Ohio & Miss.	36
140 do. 2d call	37¾	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	76¾
		100 Han. & St. Jo.	110½
		50 Tol., W. & W. b. c.	63¾
		200 Col., C. & I. Cen.	52

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$500 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	30,000 U.S. 5-20. C. '67.	109
1,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C.	112½	50,000 do. b3	109¼
75,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	113¾	50,000 do.	109¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new b3	108¾	81,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.	103
11,000 do.	108¾	50,000 U.S. 6s Cur.	101¾

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$7,000 Mo. St. 6s	86¼	40 Merch. Un. Ex.	18¾
1,000 do.	86	5 Mich. Cen.	120
3,000 N. Car. 6s, new	61¼	100 Lake Shore R.	103
5,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	95	100 do.	102¾
1,000 Lack. & W. 1st.	95	200 do. bet. call	102¾
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	115½	500 Chi. & N. W. b60	84¾
10 Merch. Ex. Bank	117¾	200 do.	84¾
150 Wes. U. T.	38	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	92¾
500 do.	38¼	300 Ohio & Miss.	37
125 Del. & Hud. Can. s10	125¼	50 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	153
		50 C., Cin. & I. C.	52¼
		150 N. J. Cen.	113¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. Union Ex.	20½	100 Chi. & Alton	152¾
900 Pacific Mail	117	1100 Ohio & Miss.	36
800 do.	116¾	600 do.	36¼
200 do.	116¾	100 do. c	36¾
100 do. b3	116¾	200 do. b3	36¼
100 do. c	116¾	200 do.	36¼
400 West U. T.	37¾	100 do. b5	36¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	161¾	200 do. b3	36¾
100 do.	161¼	500 Mich. So. & N. I.	93
200 do.	161¾	100 do.	93
300 do.	161¾	600 do. c	93¾
300 do. s3	161¾	100 do. b10	93¾
800 do.	162	600 Pittsburg	92¾
200 do. c	161½	400 do.	92¾
200 Hudson	135	800 do.	92¾
800 do.	134¾	1200 do.	93¼
100 do.	134½	600 do.	93¾
100 Harlem	136	200 do. b15	93¾
300 Reading	94½	400 do. c	93¾
1200 do.	95	200 Cleve & Tol. c	104½
200 do. b10	95¼	400 do.	104¾
200 T., W. & W.	64	100 Rock Island	128¾
200 do. c	63½	500 do.	128¾
200 Mil. & St. Paul	84¾	300 do.	128¾
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78¾	100 do. b10	129
100 do.	78½	100 do.	128¾
200 Fort Wayne	117¼	200 Northwestern	83¾
100 do.	117¼	200 do.	83¾
200 do.	117¼	100 do. c	83¾
200 do.	117¾	300 do.	83¾
300 do.	118	600 Northwestern Pf.	91¾
200 do. c	117¼	100 do. c	91½
200 do.	117¾	500 do. b3	91¾
100 do. c	117½		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Quick. Min. Co.	23½	500 M. S. & N. I.	93¾
100 Mariposa Pf. b3	25¼	300 do.	93¾
100 West. U. T.	37½	200 do. c	93¾
100 Pacific Mail	116¾	900 do.	93
800 Reading	95¼	400 Clev. & Tol.	104½
200 do. c	95¼	200 do.	104¾
100 Tol., Wab. & W.	64¼	400 Pittsburg	93¼
200 Mil. & St. P.	85¾	400 do.	93¾
100 do.	85¼	600 do.	94
200 do.	85¼	400 Rock Island	130
100 do.	85	500 do.	130¼
200 Fort Wayne	118	600 do.	130¾
200 do.	118¼	300 do.	130¾
100 do.	118¾	1400 do.	130½
400 do.	118¾	300 Northwestern	84¾
200 do.	118	400 do.	84
100 do. c	118¾	400 do.	83¾
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	79½	100 N. West'n Pf. b10	92¾
2200 Ohio & Miss.	37¼	400 do.	92¼

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 West. Un. Tel.	38	100 Ohio & Miss.	36¾
500 N. Y. Central	162¾	600 do.	36¾
100 do.	163	200 Fort Wayne	119¼
100 Hudson	135¼	400 M. S. & N. I.	93¾
100 do.	136	800 Pittsburg	93¾
200 Mer. Un. Ex.	19	400 do.	94
100 Chi. & Alton	153	200 Clev. & Tol.	104¾
100 Alton & T. H.	40½	100 Rock Island	131
100 M. & St. P.	85	100 Northwestern	84
100 T., W. & W.	64¼	100 N. W. Pref. b3	92
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79	100 do.	91¾
100 do.	79½		

FRIDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135½@135¼ ₱ cent. The market was steadier than yesterday, and the Cash Gold reported in some quarters as less abundant, owing to an increased *short* interest in the Gold Room. The Foreign Exchanges also showed signs of a steadier quotation, and rather firmer feeling, although no mail steamer sails to-morrow. Sixty-day bills, on London, close 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent., and Short Sight, 110@110¼ ₱ cent. The rates for Money to the Brokers are 7@6 ₱ cent., the lower figure being freely accepted on heavy balances left with the leading houses on good collateral, in addition to their own responsibility. Demand loans, on Railway collateral, to Brokers indiscriminately, are 7 ₱ cent., and on Gold, from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The market has an easier appearance than yesterday. It is said that the Gold Brokers who are *long* of Gold are lending it out on easier terms, and it is also believed that some large negotiations were made yesterday to carry over certain of the Railway Stocks on foreign advances for a time designated, perhaps 30@60 days. The Domestic Exchanges are now very decidedly in favor of New-York at Chicago and but partially against us at New-Orleans, so that upon the whole the course of Currency is, at present, in favor of this City.

The Public Funds advanced to 109¼ ₱ cent. for the new 5-20s of 1867, and to 113½ for the old of 1862, and the other Gold-bearing Stocks were made firm in proportion, including the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s at 108⅝ ₱ cent. The market was active, and a feature of the demand was that Registered 5-20s of 1867 and 1865, January and July Interest, were wanted for investment, at the same figures as the Coupon Bonds of the same description.

The Railway market was not quite so unsettled as yesterday on the Western Roads, while on New-York Central the fluctuations were as frequent and extreme as on Wednesday or Thursday. The range of sales was 161¾@162@160½@165@163¾@162@161¾ ₱ cent. The decision of Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, in regard to the so-called Jenks injunctions and to the issue of the recent certificate dividend of 80 ₱ cent., was made public about 1 o'clock. Some considerable *short* sales had been made on the advanced information of the Street on this subject down to 160½@¼ ₱ cent., but as soon as the qualified nature of the decision was understood, the sales rallied from 160¼ to 163@164@164½@165 ₱ cent, but subsequently returned, as noticed above, to 162@161¾ ₱ cent. The effect of the decision upon the February Dividend of the Company is not yet known, but its bearing upon the actual surplus value of the capital can only be temporary. Some legal delays may be interposed, but the Stockholders are certain to receive during Mr. VANDERBILT'S administration, at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on the recent valuation of $180 ₱ share, dating as from the 1st of August last. The Western Stocks, supposed to be largely held by the Gould-Fisk combination on their recent heavy purchases to control these Roads, were under less excitement (and less apprehension of a general break down) than yesterday, and there was something of a rally in support of Ohio and Mississippi, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, and less pressure to sell Fort Wayne and Chicago. In the Southern State Bonds, and in the Miscellaneous Shares, the feeling was generally dull.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railway market continues feverish, but the prevailing feeling stronger than yesterday Afternoon. It was reported that Justice CARDOZO had vacated the Erie Receivership granted in the Belmont suit by Justice SUTHERLAND in December, and upon this some Street sales of the Stock were reported at 37@37½ ₱ cent.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	109¼
American Gold Coin	135¼	135¼

Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	67¾	67¾
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	86¼	86
North Carolina Bonds, old	62	62
New-York Central	162½	161¾
Reading Railway	95⅛	95
Chicago and Rock Island	128	132
Northwest Common	82¾	83¾
Northwest Preferred	90¾	92
Michigan Southern	92¾	93¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117	118¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91½	93¾
Pacific Mail Company	117	117¾
St. Paul Preferred	79¾	79½
St. Paul Common	65½	65
Toledo and Wabash	63¾	63¾
Cleveland and Toledo	104¼	105
Ohio and Mississippi	36½	37

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	111¾	5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	108⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	112¾	5-20 reg., 1867	109
5-20 reg., 1862	109½	5-20 coup., 1867	109¼
5-20 coup., 1862	113½	5-20 coup., 1868	109½
5-20 reg., 1864	109½	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	125
5-20 coup., 1864	109½	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	116
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅝	10-40 reg.	102¾
5-20 coup., 1865	111½	10-40 coup.	108⅝
5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	108⅝	6s Currency	101¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109½	Virginia 6s, new bds.	61¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109½	Georgia 7s, new bds.	92
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	101¾	North Carolina 6s	62
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	61
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102	Missouri 6s	86¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102	Missouri H. & S. Jo Iss.	86¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102	Louisiana 6s	71
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	66¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	83
Indiana 5 ₱ c. War Ln.	98¼	California 7s	126
Tennessee 6s, ex. Coup.	67¾	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n bnds.	67¾	Alabama 5s	69
Virginia 6s. ex c.	57	Alabama 8s	92¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Irving	109
Merchants'	123	Metropolitan	139
Mechanics'	126	Market	117
America	146	Shoe and Leather	130
Phenix	104	Corn Exchange	126
Tradesmen's	145	Continental	98¾
Mechanics' & Trad.	125	St. Nicholas	106
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	109
State of New-York	114	Imp. and Traders'	128
Commerce	121½	Park	154
American Exchange	115	Manuf's and Merch.	101½
Chatham	140	Central National	107
Bank of the Republic	116½	Fourth National	103½
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	108
Hanover	109	Eleventh Ward	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	78¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	87	Gal. & Chi. extended	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101¼
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Chi. R. I. & P.	94
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85¼	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97¼
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Harlem 1st M.	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98¾
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	118¾	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	92
Mich C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	118¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	93¼
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92¾	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	93¾	Ohio & Mis. Con.	84
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	93¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	88
Han. & St. J. L. Gr.	108¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102¾
Han. & St. Jo. con.	110	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	90¾
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91¾
Tol. & W. 2d M. ext.	83¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87½	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	85¼

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 20th of January, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,322,232	Increase..£36,386
Public deposits	4,212,024	Increase..573,957
Other deposits	20,174,108	Decrease..943,789
Government securities	15,934,710	Increase..50,000
Other securities	17,079,845	Decrease..627,160
Notes unemployed	8,616,225	Increase..207,475

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,979,735, being a decrease of £145,625; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,704,177, showing an increase of £95,853 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£18,704,177	£22,200,903
Reserve	9,724,442	13,332,033
Notes in circulation	23,979,735	23,868,870
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	93¼	93
French Rentes	70f. 15c.	68f. 60c.

The Paris papers of Jan. 21 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Jan. 14. Francs.	Jan. 21. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,376,344,050	1,380,322,050
Bank notes to order	34,760,967	34,436,290
Treasury account	152,566,468	152,673,375
Current accounts	252,235,127	239,849,488
Current branch banks	42,332,096	41,276,643
Dividends payable	4,132,402	2,974,367
Discounts	1,505,273	1,840,179
Rediscounted	933,790	933,790
Sundries	14,806,630	10,633,394
Total	2,095,267,330	2,080,590,606
Cash in hand	1,068,110,130	1,069,456,209
Commercial bills overdue	161,887	771,073
Commercial, not yet due	326,688,351	310,992,394
Commercial, branch banks	292,898,012	289,907,278
Advances on bullion	40,988,900	42,975,400
Branch banks	3,955,700	3,973,600
French public securities	13,354,000	13,226,700
Branch banks	6,851,300	6,987,700
On railway shares, &c.	37,102,800	36,845,800
By the branch banks	29,222,100	28,653,200
On Credit Foncier	942,500	943,000
Branches	886,200	869,800
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,956,414	8,965,113
Expenses of management	22,036	58,547
Sundries	11,512,312	12,376,603
Total	2,095,267,330	2,080,590,606

It appears from the morning papers that Mr. J. GOULD has appeared before the Senate Committee on Railroads *to* testify *his* belief that the only way to keep Mr. VANDERBILT out of the control of the Erie Road, and himself in, is through the continued unrestrained license to create more common stock by the fiction of convertible bonds. How this process was used last Spring, how it was proposed to use it, if needful, to secure the reëlection of the Gould-Fisk Directors last Fall, and how it was actually employed to the extent of twenty three million of dollars, after the October election to create a stock gambling fund for the private use of GOULD and FISK, the Supreme Court records of New-York abundantly illustrate. Altogether, we respectfully submit that the sublime of brazen assurance was reached when JAY GOULD told the Senate Committee that *his* continued control of Erie rested upon his authority to create as much *new* stock as might be found necessary to outvote the *bona fide* holders of the *old* stock, and so on, in progression, at future elections for Directors!

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company will pay a half-yearly dividend of five per cent. on the 15th March, and also divide ten per cent., or one new share for every ten standing of record on the 25th February—the books of transfer closing on the 24th. Fractional new Shares will be settled at the rate of 150 per cent., in cash.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,702,849 38; total payments, $815,655 22; balance, $84,934,447 26. The receipts include for Customs, $347,000; for Gold Notes, $64,000.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,887,580; amount marketed, $2,012,731.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., e. s., 149.2 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.9x87.6	$21,000
Broadway, e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 40th-st., 25.6x25.1x [illegible]	3,900
Elm-st., s. s., No. 189, irregular	3,400
Leonard-st., No. 82, 25x100	27,500
Lots Nos. 130 and 131, Inwood estate	3,300
Monroe-st., s. s., 103 No. 218, Rutgers estate, 25x100	5,600
Orchard-st., No. 141, 25x87.6	nom.
8th-st., n. s., 74 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24x74.4	29,000
11th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Avenue C, 50x94.9	45,000
12th-st., n. s., 90.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 19.3x77.8x23.5x103	30,000
15th-st., n. e. corner Avenue B, 45.6x26	22,000
56th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
67th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	4,250
73th-st., n. s., 189 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x102.2	8,500
78th-st., s. s., 194 ft. w. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; Avenue A, w. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 78th-st., 75x94	12,000
114th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 1st-av., 60x100	4,000
122d-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	5,000
144th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11	3,500
Avenue A, w. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 122d-st., 50.5x100	6,000
Avenue D, e. s., 25 ft. n. of 4th-st., 24x100	23,500
1st-av., n. e. corner of 118th-st., 25.2x94	7,500
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 118th-st., 25.2x94	3,500
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 117th-st., 25.2x94	3,000
1st-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25x60	20,600
1st-av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 42d-st., 25x60	20,000
1st-av., e. s., 123.5 ft. n. of 29th-st., (irregular)	36,000
6th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 50x100	18,000

Lease Recorded.

Canal-st., No. 89; store, &c., 5 years, per year	$600
Chrystie-st., No. 42, 5 years, per year	500
Eldridge-st., No. 11, store, &c., 5 years, per year	200
Eldridge-st., No. 95, 3 years, per year	3,000
Grand-st., No. 276, 3 years, per year	2,600
Henry-st., No. 19½, store, 5 years, per year	240
Leroy-place, No. 11, 3 years, per year, (½ part)	408
Stanton-st., n. s., 109.7 ft. w. of Allen, 22x52, 5 years, per year	800
10th-st., No. 56 E., 5 years—1 year, per year, $4,000; 4 years, per year	5,000
32d-st., No. 419 W., store, &c., 4 years, per year	396
36th-st., No. 441 W., 3 years and 3 months, per yr	1,100
44th-st., No. 354 W., 25x100.5, 6 years, per year	150
46th-st., s. s., 47 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x100.6x42; 46th-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19x100.5, 5 yr. p. yr	2,400
Avenue A, No. 503, part of house, 2 years and 4 months, per year	1,440
3d-av., No. 795, basement, 5 years per year	200
8th-av., No. 767, store, &c., 2 years and 4 months, per year	1,050

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 100x250	$4,800
Butler-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120	9,200
Butler-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120	9,200
Butler-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x120	9,200
Butler-st. and Howard-av., n. e. corner, 29.11x48.8	300
Butler-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Howard-av., 48.8x40x53.9x40	300
Chappell-st., s. s., 54.5 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 39.8x54.2	7,500
Clarkson-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Bedford-place, 100x200; Clarkson-st., s. s., 390 ft. e. of Bedford-place, 100x200	7,400
Degraw-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	800
Degraw-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	800
Elm-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Central-av., 90x51x92x50	600
Macon-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x100; Macon-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x200; Macdonough-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 100x235	10,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Thorp-av., 25x100	nom.
River-st., s. s., 500.5 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x128	425
Skillman-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	1,150
Smith-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Broadway, 100x100	1,200
Suydam-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	4,000
Trotter-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Green-av., 60x100	4,800
9th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 150x200	6,000
14th-st., s. s., 197.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 80x100; 5th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 14th-st., 25x97.10	4,000
22d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	2,800
39th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	300
Franklin-av., w. s., 96.1 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x80	10,750
Franklin-av., w. s., 82.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	2,500
Washington-av., e. s., 162.3 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 62x69.8x50x59x51	4,600
Washington-av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Dean-st., 55x18.4x47.9x20	950
Willoughby-av. and Schenck-st., n. w. corner, 100x112; Schenck-st., w. s., 187 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	150
8th-av. and 40th-st., n. e. corner, 25x100	800

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, n. s., three doors e. of Lawton-st., store, 5 years, per year	$288

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy and Wickliffe sts., s. w. cor., 101x102	$5,000
Madison-st., e. s., 134 ft. n. of Elm-st., 25x93	2,400
Mulberry and Thomas sts., s. e. corner, 50x66	1,000
North Canal and Mulberry sts., southerly cor., 7x107	1,000
New-st., n. s., 300 ft. from Plane-st., 25x100	7,500
Somerset-st., e. s., two lots, each 25x95	1,585
South 9th-st. and 11th-av., n. w. corner, 3x345	345
Tichernor's lane, w. s., 481 ft. s. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 2 acres	5,000
West-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Baldwin-st., 25x95	700
Wilsey-st., w. s., 230 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 30x120	500
Wilsey-st., w. s., 260 ft. s. of Sussex-av., 30x120	500
Hamilton-st., n. s., adjoining P. Jones', 18x119	3,851
Union-st., w. s., 85 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 15x24	2,600
Plot meadow land, R. Standish's, adjoining J. Munn's, 3 76-100 acres	6,900

Bloomfield.

2d-st. and Railroad-av., westerly corner, 52x125	$400

Clinton.

Coes-av., Eggert's property, adjoining J. W. Hayes', 50x95	$600

Irvington.

Augusta-st., e. s., 300 ft. from Cottage-st., 50x110	$400

Orange.

Central-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Centre-st., 14 41-100 acres	$13,500
Ward-st., n. s., 59 ft. e. of Park-st., 45x51	1,300

Jersey City.

Bloomfield-st., Westervelt's property, 27.7x88	$10,250
Garden-st., w. s., 149 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	14,000
Garden-st., w. s., 129 ft. n. of 10th-st., 21x100	14,000
Jefferson-st., e. s., lots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 108, Coster estate, each 25x100	1,000
Hoboken to Bergen County road, s. w. s., Coster estate, 2 42-100 acres	85,000
Lot No. 30, block No. 36, and 3 and 4, block Nos. 47 and 24, block No. 59, Coster map	2,225
Madison-st., w. s., lots Nos. 21 to 24, inclusive, block No. 98, each 25x100; Madison-st., w. s., lots Nos. 9 to 12, inclusive, block No. 99, each 25x100	4,000

Hudson City.

Beacon-av., n. s., 111 ft. w. of Collard-av., 25x100	$800
Lots Nos. 34, 35, 36, block B, adjoining Reservoir	1,500

Bergen.

Union-st., lot No. 24, block No. 10, map Sherwood, 25x100	$600

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 5 to 12, inclusive, block A, map Secaucus	$700
Lots Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, block D, map Secaucus	1,975

Union.

Union-place, lot No. 19, block No. 2, Van Vorst map, 30x75	$575
4th-st., lots Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, block No. 1, map North Union, 25x100	660

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	8	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,623	Malt, bushels	2,400
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	40	Pork, bbls.	380
Cornmeal, bags	3,857	Cut Meats, pkgs.	334
Wheat, bushels	150	Lard, pkgs.	595
Corn, bushels	18,396	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	900
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	727
Oats, bushels	3,098	Petroleum, bbls.	1,736

ASHES—The market is quiet, but steady, at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade in this line is picking up considerably, and the dealers report a better inquiry for most kinds of work at firm and buoyant prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BEESWAX—Has been in good request at 43c.@44c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been active and firm, including common Hard at $15@$17; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $50@$55 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been salable and steady, including Rosendale at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been dull and heavy, including Anthracite from yard at $7@$9, as extremes, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $16; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $13; Newcastle Gas, $10 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been somewhat brisker for most kinds at previous prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ lb.; sales, 5,100 bags, mainly Rio.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, and though prices have not yielded materially, the tendency has been in favor of buyers, holders having evinced more disposition to realize toward the close. Sales 3,796 bales, (of which 339 bales were to arrive,) including 741 bales to spinners, 1,554 bales to speculators, 630 bales to shippers, and 862 bales in transit. Sales were made of 250 bales Low Middling, for March delivery, at 29¼c.; and 100 bales Low Middling, for February delivery, at 29½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their circular for the current week, quote as follows, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27¾	27¾	28	28¼
Good Ordinary	28¾	28¾	29	29¼
Low Middling	29¾	29¾	30	30¼
Middling	30¼	30¾	30¾	31

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,343
Receipts last week	18,609
Receipts preceding week	25,981
Receipts since Jan. 1	110,161
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	903,538
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports since Jan. 1	23,852
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	212,771
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	238,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	275,852
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,373,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,254,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	694,000
Exports same time last year	721,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	343,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	351,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FISH—The demand has been moderate for the principal kinds; prices have varied little.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better demand and steadier in price. Sales have been reported of 10,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 40; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 85@$7 20; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 20@$7 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 80@$6 40
Extra State	6 85@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 70@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 60@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 00@13 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 65@$7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 25@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in rather more request at $5 25@$8 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $8 75@$10 75 for new extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 330 sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $5 20@$7 40 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $4@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is attracting more attention at $3 65@$4, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted rather steadier in price, on, however, a very moderate home and export inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 12@$2 15; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 62; No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 60, in store and afloat; No. 3 Spring at $1 51, in store, ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, closing a trifle firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,500 bushels at 88c.@91c. for New Mixed Western; $1 02 for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 87c.@95c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at $1 48@$1 55 ₱ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley is in demand at unaltered rates; sales 7,500 bushels at $2 15 for Canada West, and $2 30 for German, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is inactive at $2 05@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels Western at 75½c.@76c. in store, and 77c.@77¼c. afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been lightly dealt in at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 90c.@1 25 for long and short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including American, at 5c.@14c. for new, and 2c.@5c. for old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@14c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 20@25c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "While we are unable to report any improvement in prices, we are pleased to note continued activity in the business, which, however, has mostly been on speculation. There has literally been little or nothing done for consumption. The sales on speculation do not diminish the stock, as the Hops merely change hands, and it is a noticeable fact that these purchases on speculation are always made by or for outsiders, who, unacquainted with Hops or the trade, are inveigled into the operation by the seemingly low prices, and the tempting reports of brokers and commission men who expect to get a commission or brokerage on the business. As a general rule, speculation in Hops results disastrously to outsiders, and they are rarely, if ever known to venture the second time. It would seem as if brewers were never frightened by outsiders making advances on Hops or buying on speculation. There undoubtedly exists a great deal of anxiety on the part of growers who have had their Hops consigned to the English market, to know the result of the shipments, and we regret to say that we are unable to make any report, not having heard of any sales. Exports for the week, 1,820 bales; part of these are foreign Hops imported last year, too late to find a market here, and reëxported in bond. Total exports from the port of New-York since Sept. 1, 1868, 24,474 bales. Our London correspondent says, under date of Jan. 16: 'Since we last wrote, our market has shown very little change of any importance. New Americans now range from 60s. to 68s.; very choice reaching as high as 75s. Our trade in home growth is hardly so brisk, but this falling off in business has not in the least affected our currency, owing to the very scanty supply on offer, which will probaby have the effect of keeping prices firm for some little time to come. The high price of barley continues to press hardly upon the brewers, and operates materially against the trade, besides reducing the means, and preventing consumers from holding anything like a fair stock of Hops on hand. Continental markets are reported heavy, and prices slightly infavor of buyers.'"

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand and firm in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request and on the advance. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c. 44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.. Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c@25c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Is attracting more attention at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—The inquiry for all kinds has been light, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 32½c.@45c.; English Island at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@82½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A light demand prevails for all articles at rather yielding prices. Spirits Turpentine at 56c.@57½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market has been quiet, but quoted strong for the leading articles, including Crude Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 80; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 04@$1 07; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quiet, but holders have been generally firm in their views at 21¾c.@22½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@27½c. for Crude in bbls., and 36c.@38¼c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at a further improvement in prices. Sales have been reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $32 75@$33 for New Mess; $32@$32 25 for Old Mess; $29 50@$31 50 for Prime Mess; $31 50@$32 for thin Mess, and $26@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,000 bbls. New Mess, march and April delivery, seller's option, at $33@$33 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand and firmer at 15c.@15½c. for Western, and 15¾c.@16c. for City, ₱ lb. Cut Meats are in active demand at steady prices; sales equal to 500 packages, at 17¾c.@18¼c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in request at full prices. Sales 325 boxes, including Cumberlands at 16c.@16¼c.; Short Rib at 17c., and Long Clear at 17¼c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 685 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@21½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20¼c.@20½c. for City, and 20¾c. for Prime Western Steam ₱ lb. Sales were also reported of 2,500 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, April, June and July, at 20¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in brisk request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $18@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 925 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $31@$37 ₱ tierce; sales 170 tierces. Beef Hams are in light demand at $30@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter and Cheese are quiet, We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25	@27
Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	28	@32

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	20	@21
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	18	@19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	19	@20
Farm dairies, fair to good	17	@18
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

RICE—Has been in demand and firmer at $9 50@$10 for Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The inquiry is improving and prices are well maintained.

SKINS—The demand has been mainly for Goat, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacoa, 47½c.@52c., currency; Cape, 48c., currency; Madras, 55c.@70c., currency. Deer have been inactive, including Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 32c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Chagres, 48c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in much better demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14c., and 430 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market for Tallow has been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 33,500 lbs. Grease at 12c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—The demand has been light for most descriptions, including Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@55c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 6½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8½c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ₱ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Havana, Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 07; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 82½c.@88c. ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20½c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been slow of sale at 94c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The inquiry for desirable lots has been on the increase, and prices have been quoted strong in all instances.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece; Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@55
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece; Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece; Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	28@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@42
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed pulled	40@46
Southern limed pulled	38@43
Tub washed	52@60

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull since our last. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; and 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ₱ bushel, in bulk.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath—11.

The minutes of meeting held February one were read and approved.

PETITION.

By the President—

Petition of Edward Van Ranst, being a bill for coaches furnished Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Michael Curran, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents, as a donation to refund moneys paid and to pay assessments yet due, for the work of Church-street extension, on Ward numbers five hundred and eighty-two, five hundred and ninety-four, one thousand one hundred and thirty-six, and six hundred and two, belonging to said Church, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of number fifty-four East Fourth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Repper.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be denominated the Seventh Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the said Clerk of the Common Council, the salary of the said Assistant Clerk to be two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly.

Which was laid over.

INVITATION.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Catholic Sunday School Union of the City of New-York, to attend a lecture by Hon. Richard O'Gorman, at Steinway Hall, February five.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Coulter moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Joseph Pine, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for loss of horse from pier at the foot of Rivington-street, said pier being in a miserable condition, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Connor moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, the eighth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominick (Mar. Augustina,) for the sum of ten thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of said Order, to enable the Sisters to provide additional room for the poor children cared for and educated by the Order; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Richard Brennan, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Name, or Saint Mathew's, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-three dollars, as a donation, to enable him to pay an assessment on the said property, together with interest, the said assessment having been made against said church for a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, on Broadway, said church being situated on the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Broadway, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was carried.

And the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a lamp-post be erected and street lamp lighted in front of number one hundred and nineteen Nassau-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Charlton-street, between Macdougal and West streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Eighth-street, be opened according to law.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, from Third to Fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister Helena, for the sum of four thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-five cents, together with interest, in order to enable her to pay assessment levied against the church and school property situated in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also to pay tax erroneously assessed against said church property, running through to Forty-third-street, between the aforesaid avenues; the said amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street (except the space within the rail-tracks and one foot on each side thereof,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Second-avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets, (except the space between the rail-tracks and one foot on each side thereof,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set, and a space four feet wide be flagged in Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That this Board appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Aldermen to devise measures to remedy the fearfully dirty condition of our City, and if necessary obtain a legislative enactment on the subject.

Which was concurred in.

The President named as such special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen,

Alderman Cuddy,
Alderman Ward,
Alderman O'Brien,
Alderman Repper,
Alderman McGrath.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDER.

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from the Ninth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Alderman Coulter moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by striking therefrom the words "North River," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Tenth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Miller moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANÇAIS NOUVELLEMENT arrivé, désire se placer comme valet de chambre ou cocher, à New-York ou à la campagne; bonnes recommandations. S'addresser BUTEL, chez Mr. Parisot, No. 195 William-st., au 1er.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

HALF PRICES. PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING THIS MONTH AT HALF PRICES. Private instruction given. College No. 42 East 11th-st., Union-square. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY. MISS C. E. FERRIS, No. 202 West 34th-st. New terms opens MONDAY, Feb. 8.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—THE INTERmediate examination of the undergraduate classes of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will be continued through the week, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The Trustees and Alumni of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of students and the friends of education generally, are respectfully invited to attend. F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President. PRESIDENT'S ROOM, Feb. 1, 1869.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18.—Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penman.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMInary, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE a governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 25th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TEACHer of English branches in a boys' boarding school; salary $600 with board, &c. Address A. M., Bridgeport, Conn.

A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT for a few hours daily as a teacher, or as reader and amanuensis. Address S. S., Station D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing, if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 356 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, to do all kinds of fine sewing; would take care of an invalid lady, or take a position in a store. Call on or address for two days Miss JOHNSTON, No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse and seamstress; is a first-rate sewer; can do any family sewing. Call at No. 204 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference given. Apply at No. 106 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to take charge of a child and sewing; good references. Apply or address No. 61 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL FROM the country, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Can be seen at No. 77 Carmine-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in the City. Apply at No. 131 Pitt-st., Room No. 10.

A FRENCH PERSON WISHES TO do washing at her own house and French fluting. Call at or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED, no family,) a first-class situation; best of reference. Address J. M., No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in any wholesale business; can write a good hand; good references can be given; wages not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address ESSAYONS, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as entry clerk, or to make out bills; is an excellent penman; good reference. Address S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AMERICAN, Scotch or German, who thoroughly understands horticulture and gardening, and the care of horses, cows, &c.; one willing to make himself generally useful; recommendations must be unexceptionable; none others need apply from 9 A. M. to 12 M. R. F. WESTCOTT, St. John's Park.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; a good home; City references required. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, at No. 41 West 21st-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—You are again invited to attend the funeral of another brother soldier of the War of 1812, Wm. Whitley, on SUNDAY, from Trinity M. E. Church, in York-st., Jersey City, at 1½ o'clock P. M., with crape on left arm and cockade on hat. Attend if health permits. This is two in one day. Also, Elias Fountain, in New-York. See list of deaths for his funeral. Gen. H. RAYMOND. Col. ABRM. DALLY.

TO PARTIES HAVING INTERESTS in Cuba.—An experienced chemist, who can give the highest testimonials as to his professional skill and his integrity of character, expects to leave New-York Feb. 11, and spend two months in Cuba. Persons wishing to employ him professionally will address Post Office Box No. 4,175.

ZERO-REFRIGERATOR, BEAUTY-Range, Gothic Furnace. A. M. LESLIE, No. 605 6th-av. Special attention to repairing Refrigerators and Ranges of all makers.

APPLE PARING, CORING AND SLICing Machines. Made by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building a sewer in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with branch in 5th-av.

2d.—For building a sewer in 2d-av., from 74th-st. to and through 75th-st. to 3d-av.

3d.—For building sewers in Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts.

4th.—For building a sewer in 16th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.

5th.—For building sewers in Madison-av., between 59th and 70th sts.

6th.—For regulating and grading 36th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st.—The north side of 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also, the east side of 5th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., and both sides of 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

2d.—Both sides of 2d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.; also, both sides of 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; also, the west side of 2d-av. and the east side of 3d-av., to a point distant half the block north of 75th-st., and the east side of 3d-av. to a point distant half the block south of 75th-st.

3d.—Both sides of Broadway from Franklin to Walker-st., and from Worth to Leonard-st., and lot on the northwest corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway.

4th.—Lots known as street Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128 East 16th-st.

5th.—Both sides of Madison-av., from 59th to 70th-st.; also, the north side of 65th-st., and both sides of 66th-st., to a point 250 feet west of Madison-av.; also, the north side of 67th-st., to a point distant 150 feet east of 4th-av.; also, both sides of 68th-st., from Madison to 4th-av.

6th.—Both sides of 36th-st., from 1st-av. to a point distant half the block east of Avenue A; also, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARBISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Feb. 5, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, held at its office on the 25th day of January, 1869, it was

Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, as follows: That no petroleum oil, kerosene oil, or other liquid, having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid for lamps or in any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use or be used as a burning fluid for any such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit; and

2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor at a temperature below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1868.
o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.
ja16-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES—Great varieties at reduced prices. S. KLABER, marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, in one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City who has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at druggist's No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. AND Mme. GRINDLE, having over eighteen years' successful practice in this City, guarantee relief to all ladies requiring special treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious. Elegant rooms for ladies about to be confined. No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER, CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 42. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUble, without medicine.—Dr. and Mme. ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail; their $5 French Pills are certain.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIvate disease Dr. Evans' remedies fail to cure. By his Invigorator, lost manhood restored.

LADIES.—DR. EVANS' PERIODICALS, INfallible, safe, $5. Dr. EVANS' Specific, warranted cure for private diseases. No. 116 Chatham-st.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLE by Dr. EVANS, 116 Chatham-st.; powerful, safe, monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free first post.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE only thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Laby, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli. Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—RICHARD III.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, MEN OF THE GAP, SKELETON WITNESS, &c. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner 26th-st.
MATHILDE. Leading character by Mme. von Baerndorf.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Hattie Farnsworth, Mr. Martens and Theo. Thomas' full orchestra.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Bumler, Messrs. Pollack, Mollenhauer, Sanderson and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The King of Greece is reported to experience considerable difficulty in forming a new Cabinet willing to sign the Peace Conference protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens, and M. BULGARIS, who resigned rather than sign the protocol, has become immensely popular.

ESPARTERO, who was recently elected to a seat in the Spanish Constitutional Cortes, has refused to accept the position.

The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly completed. It is thought that Lord CLARENDON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, will be obliged to resign on account of ill health.

The Marquis of Moustier, the late French Minister of Foreign Affairs, died yesterday.

The native insurrection in Algeria was put down by the troops after a brief engagement.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing the President to employ a military force when necessary to protect alleged criminals delivered up to the authorities of this country by foreign Governments. The resolution to authorize the payment of Senators from the unreconstructed States from the beginning of the present Congress was taken up and debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution was then taken up, and Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the substitute offered by him. Mr. SUMNER also made a lengthy speech on the subject. Mr. VICKERS opposed the amendment, but before closing his argument a recess till evening was taken. Ten Senators presented themselves at the opening of the evening session, but by 8 o'clock a quorum was present and Mr. VICKERS proceeded with his speech. General debate followed on the amendment, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported to the House a bill for the relief of Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers and men of his fleet who passed Forts Philip and Jackson under fire. The bill entitles them to prize money the same as they would have been entitled to had the Courts of Louisiana been open at the time. Mr. BUTLER explained that Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet captured many river steamers that were immediately turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, whereby the sailors were deprived of their lawful prize money. The bill was passed. The Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were reported and made the special order for Monday next. A number of private relief bills were passed. Mr. BROOKS presented, as a question of privilege, a resolution for the release of FRANCIS SCANNELL, the refractory witness, in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for non-payment of the costs of his arrest. Mr. BROOKS alleged the inability of the prisoner to pay the amount, $75, and asked his unconditional release. After considerable discussion, the resolution was laid on the table. The House went into Committee of the Whole and was addressed by Mr. HOOPER on the finances, after which debate ensued on the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. BLAINE commented upon the amount of the appropriations asked, and argued in favor of reducing the army very materially. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that the Military Committee should report an amendment to the bill, providing for the reduction of the army. A recess till evening was taken. The evening session was for general debate, and several members gave their views on the finances and the currency, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Our Panama letter, received yesterday, is dated Jan. 28. Troubles were anticipated in the State, and a severance of the Union, even, was looked upon as possible. The difficulty between the Government and the merchants, in relation to the payment of extra taxes, had not been adjusted. Our Central and South American correspondence, accompanying the foregoing communication, contains interesting intelligence from Chili, Peru and Bolivia.

SOLOMON H. SHARP, of the town of Root, N. Y., murdered his father-in-law, JOHN PULVER, aged 73, last week, by breaking his skull with a maul. SHARP had come home late at night with a companion, both drunk. SHARP dragged his wife out of bed and compelled her to wait on them. PULVER objected to this treatment of his daughter, when SHARP seized the maul and beat the old man's brains out. He and his companion were arrested.

JAY GOULD, the President of the Erie Railroad Company, has been before the Railroad Committee of the Legislature to explain the manner in which that road has increased its capital stock, which he claimed to have been legally done under the general railroad law. He also gave the Committee the benefit of his views on a variety of subjects connected with railroads, and especially the danger of allowing Commodore VANDERBILT to get possession of the Erie.

A young girl named MARY C. HOUGHTALING died suddenly at Medway, N. Y., last week, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict setting forth that she died from rum and violence administered to her by a man named JAUMONS.

Some weeks since EDWARD H. KING, Jr., agent of the Virginia Express Company, in Norfolk, reported that he was robbed of $10,000, collected by him as agent for a bank in Petersburg. He was arrested on suspicion, and has now made a full confession of the robbery, restored part of the money, and said that the balance of it was in the hands of his father, E. H. KING, Sr., of Richmond. The latter has been arrested.

The failure of RICKEY, SHARP & CO., one of the largest dry-goods houses in Philadelphia, is announced. The amount involved in the failure is put down at about half a million of dollars. A compromise with creditors is talked of at seventy-five cents to the dollar.

A locomotive ran into a horse-car near Cohoes, N. Y., on Thursday, and knocked it off the track. There were ten passengers in the car at the time, three of whom, ladies, were seriously injured.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says that KETCHUM has not been pardoned; that he is now in Sing Sing Prison, where he has been steadily since his incarceration; and that "one of the last official acts" of Gov. FENTON was to write a letter in which he reiterated his determination not to interfere with the operations of law in the case, notwithstanding the most tremendous pressure from social, political and financial circles was brought to bear upon him in behalf of the convict.

The town of Seybo, in St. Domingo, is reported to be in open revolt against the Government of BAEZ.

A passenger train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad ran off the track at Beachhaven yesterday morning. Many persons were injured but not fatally. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW was severely burned.

The Pennsylvania Union Republican Convention is to be held in Philadelphia on Wednesday, Jan. 23, to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. It seems to be generally admitted that Gen. JOHN W. GEARY will be renominated for Governor.

On Wednesday a fire occurred at Franklin, N. Y., destroying property valued at $100,000. There is no fire company or engine in the town.

Two old ladies living near Unionport, Ohio, on a piece of land which they owned, were taken suddenly sick last week, and one of them died. Examination showed that they had been poisoned. The man who managed their farm is suspected of having committed the murder.

A meeting in behalf of the domestic missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at the Academy of Music last evening. Addresses were made by Bishops DOANE, LITTLEJOHN, MORRIS and POTTER.

In the case of JENKS *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad, the Court has given an interlocutory judgment, dissolving the first two injunctions, viz.: restraining first the issue of new stock, and secondly, receiving the votes upon any such over-issue previously made, and in the case of the last or third injunction, sustaining it so far as to enjoin the payment of interest upon the eighty per cent. certificates until the further order of the Court.

The total internal revenue collections in Brooklyn for the six months ending 31st of December, were $11,546,574 50.

Dr. PEASLEE lectured last evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the secretions and excretions of the human system.

In the Harrison-Vreeland breach of promise of marriage case, tried in the Hudson County, N. J., Court, Mrs. HARRISON was yesterday awarded $5,000 damages.

In the case of the alleged attempt to defraud the Pacific Railroad Company, GOODALL, one of the parties arrested, has made a confession of the whole transaction.

Cotton was in less demand yesterday, closing in favor of buyers. Breadstuffs were steadier in price, and in rather more request. Provisions were moderately inquired for; Pork and Hogs were dearer; Lard rather cheaper. Groceries attracted more attented. Freights were quite dull.

Attitude of the Georgia Legislature.

Discussing the probable action of the Federal Government in regard to the *status* of Georgia, and the doings of its Legislature, the Savannah *Republican*, the other day, said:

"As regards the reseating of the negroes in the Georgia Legislature, all we have to say is: let Congress enact what it may, let every member now there hold on to his seat until a judicial decision shall have been obtained adverse to his right, or until the bayonets of the military shall compel him to leave. He has possession—let him consent to be dispossessed only by *a law of Georgia*, or by force of the Federal Government."

An Atlanta dispatch of Thursday's date shows that advice of this nature is addressed to not unwilling ears. The Legislature will not recede a hair's breadth from the position it assumed when a fraudulent majority declared colored members ineligible. The higher branch refuses even to consider the question of reseating those whom it unlawfully expelled; while the lower branch refuses to take any decisive step for testing judicially the question of eligibility. The latter decision will not surprise those who remember the declarations of the leading advocates of expulsion. They avowed a determination to exclude, and to exclude permanently, colored members, irrespective of any judgment that might be pronounced in their favor by the Courts. This purpose is evidently adhered to. The Legislature cares neither for the Reconstruction acts nor for the plain provisions of the local Constitution. The majority are resolved to set the Courts as well as Congress at defiance.

Having assumed this attitude, the Legislature quietly frowns down a proposition to send ALEX. H. STEPHENS and a couple of associates to Washington, "to represent the true state of affairs to Congress and ascertain what solution of the unfortunate difficulties can be had." Such a mission in existing circumstances is certainly unnecessary. The case requires no further explanation; it is as clear as events can make it. The Legislature does not desire any solution of the difficulties, or, at least, any solution that does not involve an unqualified surrender to all its claims. It will listen neither to reason nor law. It has adopted the recommendation of the Savannah journalist, and will yield only to "force of the Federal Government." The cost of a journey to Washington to announce dogged hostility may well be spared.

The proceedings now reported will not be wholly barren of effect upon Congress. They transpire, indeed, just at the period when Senators are in doubt as to the course to be pursued toward Mr. HILL, and when the House Reconstruction Committee has under consideration the propriety of annuling its recognition of the State. The defiant tone adopted at Atlanta—the determination to reject compromise and to make concessions only to actual force—will probably exercise some influence upon both the Senate and the House. The display of a conciliatory disposition might have strengthened the hands of Mr. TRUMBULL and others who oppose further Congressional interference, and reconcile the House to a policy of patience and forbearance. These counsels are divested of weight, if not actually of propriety, by the refusal of the Georgia Democrats to abate their antagonism to essential requirements of reconstruction. It is now doubtful whether Congress can, without injustice and a certain loss of self-respect, suffer the present aspect of the question to continue.

Gen. Grant and Political Parties.

The *World* misrepresents our remarks in regard to Gen. GRANT. We have never suggested that he would "form a new party of his own," or that he had any thought or purpose of repeating, or trying to repeat, the political strategy of Mr. JOHNSON in that regard. The experience of the Philadelphia Convention is quite sufficient to preclude any expectation, on the part of reflecting men, that political organizations will ever allow their strength to be formally broken, out of any regard for the public good.

What we *do* expect at the hands of Gen. GRANT is an Administration which will commend itself, by the soundness and nationality of its principles, and by the wisdom and vigor with which they will be carried out, to the approval of the great body of the people without regard to party,—and which will, therefore, command their support, in spite of any obstacles which party organizations may interpose. Instead of dividing, or weakening the party by which he has been elected, we believe that Gen. GRANT will consolidate it and draw to its support a very large body who have hitherto acted with the Democracy. The circumstances of his nomination and election show that he is less hampered by party considerations which would tend to prevent the possibility of such a result than any of his recent predecessors. The example of President JOHNSON, cited by the *World*, is especially inapplicable. Mr. JOHNSON was not elected to be President at all,—and he lacked in that fact what must always be a strong ground of popular confidence and support. He was a Southern man, and had never been known as an opponent of slavery,—and he thus incurred at the outset, the distrust of those with whom at that time the completion of the extinction of slavery was a matter of primary and paramount interest. He knew nothing of the Northern and Western people,—could not understand their character or temper, and had not the slightest sympathy with their principles or sentiments. Such political relations as he had sustained with the people of the North, had been with the Democratic Party, and from the beginning it was evident that, aside from the question of Union and secession, what sympathies he had with the North, were with that party. All these things combined to deprive him of the popular confidence and favorable prejudgment which contribute so much, at the outset of every Administration, to its success in carrying out its views of public policy. He had no *capital* to start with. From the very beginning, therefore, he was at a disadvantage with his own party:—while the Democrats, failing to capture him and bring him a prisoner into their own political camp as they hoped and tried to do by their extraordinary demonstrations of favor immediately after his accession to the Presidency, became all the more his enemies on that account.

With Gen. GRANT the case is very different. His popular strength, greater than that of any man since Gen. JACKSON, based on public services of which no man could deny or doubt the magnitude or the merit, fixed the eyes of the whole nation upon him as its next President, and compelled his nomination at the hands of the Republican Party, as the only party with whose principles and measures he had any sympathy, and of whose attitude and action toward the rebellion he could approve. The opposition to his election was the work of the leaders, rather than the masses, of the Democratic Party, and was even on their part perfunctory rather than cordial,—prompted much more by the hope of preventing the utter disruption and dispersal of the party, than by any real conviction that his election either could or ought to be prevented. As it was, he received many thousands of Democratic votes,—and the prevalent sentiment of the great body of that party to-day is one of hearty rejoicing at his success. Gen. GRANT goes into office with a degree of popular confidence and support greater than has attended any of his predecessors, except WASHINGTON, and JACKSON at the beginning of his second term, and which will guarantee him not only against the hostilities which the *World* so eagerly and anxiously predicts, but against any which the Democratic Party can possibly array against him.

Gen. GRANT will not be in our judgment, so much at the mercy of party organizations, nor so dependent upon them, for support and success, as Presidents usually find themselves,—for the reason that he is not indebted primarily to any such organization for his nomination nor to party considerations of any kind for his election. His services in suppressing the rebellion gave him a strength with the country which made it a necessity for the Republican Party to make him its candidate; and the general confidence of the whole country in his sound judgment, practical prudence and disinterested patriotism will give his Administration a degree of strength which no party organization can resist. There will be men of his own party, as there always are, whose expectations he will disappoint, and some who may be goaded into declarations of hostility by his failure to comply with their demands. But the great mass of the party will retain the confidence they have given him so freely; and every day of his Administration is likely to win for it tenfold more support from the mass of the Democracy, without regard to the action of the recognized leaders of that party, than it can alienate from the Republican ranks.

Crime and Criminals in the City—Need of Reform.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction at the severe sentences pronounced a few days since upon some convicted felons. One was sentenced to the State Prison, at hard labor, for forty years; another for twenty, and a third for ten. These sentences are hailed with special delight, partly as indications of a more wholesome sentiment among our Judges, and partly in the hope that they may inspire a feeling of terror among the army of murderers, thieves and miscellaneous scoundrels that have taken possession of our City.

The public is becoming alive to the fact that we have among us a very large class of *professional criminals*. It is a mistake to suppose that the murders, burglaries, robberies, which render life and property so insecure in this City, are committed by men who fall into crime by accident,—from want, passing temptation, or sudden passion. They are the work of men with whom crime is a business,—a trade, chosen as distinctly and followed as steadily and for the same objects, as any of the recognized and respectable trades of every large community. There is a large body of men, in the very heart of our population, who seek and get their living by crime, and who seek it in no other way,—who have followed it from childhood and who will follow it so long as they live. They have never known what it is to get a living by honest work,—and they never dream of learning. They go through life with the distinct and deliberate purpose to take what they need, from those who have it, and to resort to any means and use any violence necessary to that end. As a matter of course the easier and safer the means by which they can do this, the better:—but do it they will. They will take money, or anything they can exchange for money, peacefully and without violence if possible:—but *with* violence amounting to murder, if necessary.

These men are the enemies of society—the wild beasts that haunt the jungles of every great City and hide in its recesses and live by depredations upon the savings of its enterprise and wealth. There is but one way to deal with them,—they must be exterminated just as the wild beasts, whose natures they share and whose habits they imitate, are hunted and exterminated whenever they become dangerous. In a civilized community, where laws control the exercise of the public power, of course this can be done only in accordance with law. Special punishments can be inflicted only upon persons guilty of specific crimes. No matter how lawless or how dangerous a man may be known to be, or how worthless and noxious his life may be, he cannot be put to death, or so caged as to become harmless, until he has been duly convicted of the specific acts for which those penalties are duly provided by law. But when he *has* been thus convicted, the public safety demands that these penalties should be inflexibly and remorselessly imposed. No whining pity, no frivolous doubts as to the effect of legal punishments, or as to the right of society to inflict them, should mitigate their severity or detract from the terror they were intended to inspire. It is only by such serverity and such terror that the class in question can be influenced and controlled. Judgment, reason, sentiment, with them, are things unknown. They have no more to do with the springs that move their action, than with the motives of the beasts of the forest or the vermin of the City sinks and sewers.

Of course it is the business of our Judges to see that the punishments prescribed by law for crime are thus rigidly inflicted;—and in the fact that they *do not*, lies the main secret of the terrible prevalence of the most appalling crimes among us. A lax Judiciary is a standing curse in every great community,—for by depriving the law of half its terror it destroys all its power;—it inspires the hope of impunity in the class that need only that to defy the law and wage war on all the interests the law is made to protect; and robs the public of its only means of self-defence.

It ought to be impossible to suppose that the Judiciary might become the accomplices of the criminal class,—that it could exercise toward them a systematic lenity, and give them impunity for political or any other imaginable consideration: and so it would be in any community where Judges are not elected by universal suffrage,—and where so large a class as the class of professional criminals has not just as much power directly over the election of Judges as the lawyers, mechanics or any other class of equal numbers. We suspect this community would be startled to know how many persons arrested and accused of crime have been discharged in this City alone, without even a form of trial, by our Judges,—elected and to be reëlected by a popular vote, within the last two or three years. What can be expected when Judges are thus reckless in the performance of their most obvious and most important duties? What is there left to deter professional criminals from following their regular daily business when it is thus made, to all intents and purposes, a *lawful* business, by the action of the very Magistrates who exist only for the purpose of crushing it out?

The recent action of Recorder HACKETT, Judge BARNARD and one or two other Judges, in inflicting heavy punishment on gross offenders, has inspired the hope of a reform in this matter. But this hope may prove delusive. The action from which it springs may be spasmodic,—the attempt to meet and allay the temporary alarm and excitement which some recent crimes, of more than ordinary boldness, have inspired in the public mind. Such things have happened more than once before. A Judge not many years ago brought upon himself most lavish eulogy for stern justice and resolute determination to punish crime, by sentencing a culprit to imprisonment for twenty years for stealing ten cents; and yet we believe that same Judge will be found to have subsequently set free more rascals arrested for crime, without trial of any sort, than any other Magistrate on the Bench.

We need, and must have, a reform in the whole system; and the leaders of our political parties must combine their efforts to give it to us. We must cease to have the Judges in our criminal Courts elected by universal suffrage. The Police and the Justices must work together for the arrest of criminals and the punishment of crime. The class of professional criminals must be regarded and treated as the enemies of society, and must be assailed, broken up and destroyed as such. This can only be done by concert of purpose and of action on the part of those who control the political parties and the legislation of the State and City. It secures no good purpose to throw the blame of the existing state of things from one party to the other. What we need is a thorough *reform*, and that can only be secured by the common and earnest action of both.

The Suffrage Amendment in the Senate.

The possible application of the pending Constitutional Amendment, to which Mr. MORTON objects, is, we think, an argument in its favor. As sanctioned by the House, it makes impartial suffrage national, and impartial suffrage only. Mr. MORTON, on the other hand, demands that the imperative requirement shall be universal suffrage. Nothing less will realize his idea of expediency and right.

Are we to conclude, however, that universal suffrage should be imposed on all the States because in the progress of reconstruction it has been found a necessity? It was not the first choice either of Congress or the Republican Party, even in legislating for the South. The absence of distinction on account of race, color or previous servitude was all that was deemed necessary to satisfy justice. Universal enfranchisement was an afterthought, suggested by the hindrances which reconstruction encountered, and forced upon the main body of Republicans with the help of the Democrats, who desired thus to render the whole plan obnoxious.

So far, it must be admitted, universal suffrage in the Southern States has not produced the disasters which many apprehended. The freedmen, suddenly invested with prodigious power, have on the whole exercised it with singular moderation. But shall we be therefore justified in incorporating universal suffrage into the Federal Constitution? Admitting that for the time, and in relation to the colored people of the South, its operation has not been ruinous or oppressive, is it prudent to assume that its operation will be perpetually good? The experience of this City is unfavorable to unrestricted suffrage, which is here tolerably simple because overborne by the sober sense and superior character of State. Why may we not accept as a possibility similar experience in the South, where the principle is yet an experiment? And if we acknowledge—as in reason we should—the possibility of future evil as a consequence of the universal enfranchisement of ignorance, is it not wise to leave the subject open to future legislation, subject to the equitable prohibition of tests or qualifications directed against color?

The amendment as it comes from the House seems to us to meet all proper conditions. It forbids the denial or abridgment of the franchise "by reason of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery." It expunges from State Constitutions all provisions directed against the black man, and allows of no interference with the franchise which is not equally applicable to white and black. What more is needed to secure for the colored citizen political equality with his white neighbors? Equity dictates this, and nothing more. And with this equality secured beyond the chance of reversal by local legislation, the spirit which has prompted the Congressional treatment of the colored race would seem to be fully satisfied.

The fact that the adoption of an educational qualification, as in Massachusetts, or a property qualification, as in Rhode Island, might entail disfranchisement upon a number of black citizens, does not form a valid reason for rejecting the principle. Poor or ignorant whites would be as much affected as poor or ignorant negroes. The objection to the existing qualification in this State is that it discriminates in favor of unworthy whites. Abolish this distinction—place the Bowery boy on the same footing as the colored resident of Sullivan-street—and the only tenable ground of complaint is ended.

Besides being as just as universal suffrage, impartial suffrage, as a provision of national law, is infinitely safer. It guarantees equality without making obligatory a principle which in some communities is fraught with peril. The States which now have nominal universal suffrage must make it real, or recede from their stand-point, which they are not likely to do; while the States which at present adhere to a qualification, must either cease to discriminate, or enforce it against black and white alike. In either case, no rational friend of the negro will have cause of complaint.

Nor does the House amendment in any manner jeopardize the interests of the freedmen in the reconstructed States. They already have universal suffrage, and the power which now enables them to wield so large an influence in the State Governments will remain ample for their protection. If these States ever establish an educational qualification, it must be, in the majority of instances, with the concurrence of their colored voters. There is little likelihood of danger to the rights of colored men under the new Constitutions. And if, after a time, the majority of them, acting in conjunction with the whites, lose faith in universal suffrage, we do not see why the Federal Constitution should obstruct the change. It would be one from which the mean whites would suffer as seriously as the mean negroes.

It may be well to remember, moreover, that an impartial suffrage amendment is more likely to be ratified by the States than one enacting universal suffrage. The former interferes less with the rights of States, and is less offensive to their pride than the latter, because it leaves them a greater degree of freedom, while guarding effectually against its abuse. This consideration is too important to be ignored. The immediate success of any amendment being confessedly doubtful, Congress cannot afford to multiply difficulties in the way of its ratification.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hope that the District Attorney, the Recorder, and the Courts generally, will not stop short in the work of enforcing the law against crime. It is the only means of saving us from social anarchy.

The old objection against making the City railroad companies provide passengers with seats,—is that cars enough cannot be run at certain hours to render this possible. There is force in the plea; but this only illustrates the lamentable lack of invention and energy in the companies. Why must we always have these cars dragged by horses? Steam is used in every other conceivable form; is there anything in the nature of the case which makes its use for this special purpose utterly and forever impossible? It is absurd to suppose so. There is no reason in the world why we may not have cars that will hold twice as many passengers each as those used now, put on every road in the City, and drawn by small, compact and inoffensive dummy engines. We can conceive of no possible objection to this, nor has anybody else but the members of the Common Council; and they are always accessible to argument. This would remedy the whole difficulty, and after steam had been thus used a month everybody would wonder why it was not done years ago.

The suit for breach of promise of marriage now going on in a New-Jersey Court is even more disgusting and discreditable than such suits usually are. A ripe widow over forty seeks to compel an old man over eighty to fulfill the promise which she claims he made to marry her. The evidence makes it pretty certain that if he ever made such a promise he was inveigled into it, and did not know what he was doing,—but it is more probable that he never made it at all. The usual claim of blighted affections, &c., made in such cases becomes very absurd in this, when the age of the parties is considered, and it takes a still stranger shape when it is remembered that the old man sought to be made the victim is enormously rich.

It is encouraging to see that Messrs. PATTERSON and SUMNER have intermitted, or, let us hope, entirely ceased, their exchange of personal courtesies in the Senate. What with one gentleman "cracking his whip" and the other gentleman barking back defiance, and this three days in succession, the personal question between them ought to be pretty nearly settled. Let us trust, however, that the Consular Appropriation bill may not find its way back again from the House to the Senate, lest the warfare be resumed.

So far as we can see, the "Alaska Investigation" business, which started out with such a prodigious clamor of trumpets, is subsiding to the very smallest sort of a squeak. From a big question of "bribery," it has turned to a very little question of "blackmailing." A Mr. PAINTER seems to have got himself into trouble, but Mr. PAINTER is not the Government. We were promised something implicating the Administration, and we have dwindled down to something *alleged* to implicate a few newspaper correspondents in a private raid on the Russian Embassy. Out of the "three black crows," we haven't even got, for sure, "something so black, Sir, as a crow."

The plasterers are on the eve of a strike. They claim a dollar an hour and that eight hours shall be a day's work,—giving them the handsome income of $48 a week for a very moderate and commonplace kind of work. We expect next to hear that the whitewashers have struck for ten dollars a day, and that they may work only when they like.

Our correspondent "Navigator" writes us in reply to the letter signed "Commerce," conceding that the bill of the National Steamship Company, as criticised by the latter, *is* the bill as it was originally introduced, but that it has since been very greatly altered in committee, and that the features to which "Commerce" makes such strong objections have been stricken out. Gens. INGALLS and PLEASONTON, who are named as officers of the Company, as well as engineers and others interested in the project, appeared before the Committee and entered into full explanations of the objects and character of the bill. Gen. INGALLS writes on the subject as follows:

"Our bill, as it now stands, asks for nothing free of duty. The ships are to be built of materials of American manufacture entirely, to be manned by American citizens. If Congress should so decide, we are perfectly willing to receive no money at all until our ships are built and put in mail and passenger service. So anxious are we to see our commerce revived and our mails carried under our own flag, that we would willingly have our Company struck out of the bill and insert simply that the Postmaster-General be authorized to contract with the company or corporation, or individual, most competent in all essential qualifications to execute said contract with integrity, efficiency and promptness. The National Steamship Company is composed of gentlemen of unexceptionable character for honesty and administrative capacity. It has an abundance of capital outside of any Government aid to execute its engagements, and the Committees on Post Offices of both Houses of Congress have very conclusive evidence of the fact."

The bill as *amended* ought to be given to the public so that it may be seen to what extent it has been improved. In its original form, as our correspondent "Commerce" showed very clearly, very many of its provisions were exceedingly objectionable; and it is scarcely fair to expect those who disapprove it to be satisfied with the simple assurance that it has been modified and amended in Committee. Let us have it in its amended form.

A very clear case of taking time by the forelock is that of a New-York merchant who petitions Congress "that $500,000 be retained out of the price of the Island of St. Thomas," to reimburse him for certain losses growing out of a contract to make a ship canal across the Isthmus of Holstein. We have no doubt that when St. Thomas is paid for, his counter-claim will be remembered; but, from present appearances, we fear it would be difficult to get the payment of that claim guaranteed, except at a very high premium.

In his remarkable testimony to the House Military Committee, Gen. SCHOFIELD gave it as his opinion that *brevets* ought to be abolished altogether. No doubt the Army will cry, "Amen." Brevets were a distinction when they were rare; when they became universal, like "Mr.," or "Esq.," they made a distinction without a difference.

In order to secure the punishment of those murderers whom a jury may not be willing to send to the gallows, the Legislature should make provision by statute that in all cases of murder, where the degree of premeditation, or the circumstances attending the homicide, do not, in the opinion of the jury, justify punishment by death, they may render a verdict of murder of less degree, to be punished by imprisonment for a term of years, the maximum of which shall be fixed by law. Gov. HOFFMAN, in his message to the Legislature, recommended this measure, and there is no doubt of its necessity.

It is to be hoped that the results of the latest European Conference, that of the Greco-Turkish difficulty, will be more pacific and more permanent than those of the forty-seven other Congresses of the European Powers held since the Thirty Years' War. Treaties are no doubt useful, even though ephemeral. The number on record among civilized nations since the formation of the ancient Amphictyonic League is 8,987—enough to have kept the world at peace, one would think. But as these were generally the result of one war, and often the pretext for another, they have represented only breathing spells for the national combatants. The world is getting older: would it were growing less quarrelsome as well!

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROUGHAM'S.

The present programme at Brougham's Theatre will be given for the last time this evening. On Monday the comedy will be changed, and "Better Late than Never" will be withdrawn (better late than never) in favor of a new adaptation from the French, entitled "An Irish Stew; or, the Mysterious Widow of Long Branch." No one could possibly suspect the origin of the piece from its title. Mr. BROUGHAM also announces that he has fallen a victim to one of the prevailing madnesses, and that he has in particularly active preparation "A Grand Shakespearean Revival." A good joke lurks in this announcement.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST is to appear at this place of amusement, on Monday evening, for one night only. He will appear as *Jack Cade*, and will be supported by Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Miss LILLIE, &c.

Musical.

There will be a *matinée* performance of "Fleur de Thé," at the French Theatre, this afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock.

The last *matinée* performance of "La Perichole" will be given to-day at the Grand Opera House. On Monday evening next, OFFENBACH'S "Orphee aux Enfer" will be produced, in place of "La Perichole."

There will be a full Philharmonic rehearsal at the Academy of Music this afternoon, and the concert in the evening. The playing of OLE BULL, the celebrated Norwegian violinist, will add interest to both performances.

The second organ concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will take place this afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock. These concerts, which will be given every Saturday, promise to take the place of the Brooklyn Philharmonic rehearsals, now discontinued. Last Saturday the spacious Church was crowded full, and the audience was delighted with the performance.

PERSONAL.

S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq., is to give a grand reception to Gen. GRANT on Monday night. He is building a temporary hall in his grounds for the occasion. The General will go to Philadelphia the same night at 12 o'clock.

The Washington *Star* says: "It is now definitely understood and, indeed, authoritatively stated that Gen. GRANT has consented, in deference to the wishes of his friends, both here and elsewhere, to attend the reception and ball proposed to be given in his honor in the Treasury building on the evening of the 4th proximo."

Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN, of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, has not yet decided whether to accept the call he received from St. Mark's, Philadelphia.

By the Cunard steamship from Liverpool yesterday BRENTANO received his usual large supply of English periodicals, including the *Pall Mall Budget, Echoes, Punch, Fun, Judy*, the *Tomahawk*, the *Illustrated London News*, and all the weekly literary papers.

Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE and wife arrived at St. Catharines on Tuesday. Since leaving there some two years ago, the Ex-General has devoted his time to traveling, making a thorough tour of Syria and the East.

Gen. U. S. Grant, President elect, Gen. A. Badeau, Gen. Dent, Gov. A. E. Burnside, and Hon. Marshall Jewett, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, Dr. Jewett, of New-Haven, and Hon. F. D. Carrington, of Oswego, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Duke Forli, of Italy, is at the New-York Hotel; Gen. S. L. Brown, of New-Orleans, is at the Hoffman House; Commodore G. C. Wiltse, of the United States Navy, Hon. G. L. Bascom, of Nevada, and Col. Tripp, of the United States Army, are at the Westmoreland Hotel; Gen. Voorhees, of the United States Army, and Hon. W. A. Conant, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

An Unfounded Assertion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 4th inst. you state that "a woman was supposed to be in the case" where a young man was shot upon the corner of Broadway and Walker-street a few weeks ago. That young man has been in the employ of S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. for the last five years, and bears a most irreproachable character. It is quite bad enough to be shot down in open day, upon Broadway, without having his fair fame sullied by such an unfounded and careless statement. Please make the matter right, and oblige, yours truly,

H. A. CHITTENDEN, No. 358 Broadway.

Officers of the Burnside Expedition.

Misapprehension having arisen as to who are embraced in the call for a meeting of the officers of the Burnside Expedition into North Carolina, and of the Ninth Army Corps, for the 8th of February next, all persons interested are hereby informed that it was intended to embrace all holding commissions, or appointments in either the army or navy who served with the Coast Expedition, or who at any time served with the Ninth Army Corps.

The meeting will be held at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment New-York National Guard, in Fourteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, at 12 o'clock noon. Officers will confer a favor by reporting punctually at the above hour. A banquet will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in the evening. Tickets for the same can be had at the meeting at the Armory in the morning.

Gen. ROBT. B. POTTER,
Gen. WM. CUTTING,
Col. D. MESSENGER,
Executive Committee.

Real Estate Sale.

The very valuable block of ground on the Seventh-avenue Grand Boulevard, and lying between that and the Eighth-avenue, and between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth streets, comprising fifty-six lots, is to be sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, by James M. Miller, on Wednesday next, at noon. This is a very fine location, and the sale will command general attention. The Seventh-avenue Boulevard is the prolongation of the Central Park drive, and will be a favorite resort for the fashion of the City when that part of the island is generally occupied.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The King of Greece Forming a Cabinet Favorable to the Peace Conference Protocol.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Powers participating in the Paris Conference have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals. King GEORGE has returned to Athens, and is engaged in forming a new Cabinet. He finds great difficulty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hostility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is announced that ZAIMIS has consented to act as Premier, and DELLIANNIS as Minister of Foreign Affairs, both of whom are favorable to the Conference; and that the other seats in Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens. M. BULGARIS, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favor by the citizens.

FRANCE.

Death of the Marquis of Moustier—The Rebellion in Algeria.

PARIS, Friday, Feq. 5.

The Marquis of Moustier, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, died to-day.

Dispatches from Algeria announce that the insurgents were met by the troops, and after a brief engagement were routed and dispersed.

Weekly Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France is published this morning. The amount of bullion in vault is 9,800,000 francs greater than at the same time last week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preparations for the Meeting of Parliament—Health of Lord Clarendon.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The preparations for the meeting of Parliament are nearly complete. In the House Hon. HENRY F. COWPER will move, and Mr. MUNDELLA will second, the address to the Queen.

Lord CLARENDON'S health is much impaired, and it is expected that he will soon be obliged to retire from the Foreign Office.

There was a large meeting here last night in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

SPAIN.

The Question of Abolishing Slavery to be Submitted to the Cortes.

MADRID, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Provisional Government will present to the Constituent Cortes the draft of a Constitution embracing a clause prohibiting slavery in all the Spanish possessions. It will be left to the Cortes to decide as to the method of freeing the slaves.

The erection of a synagogue in this city has been licensed by the authorities.

ESPARTERO has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes to which he was recently elected.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Demands of the Insurgents—War to be Continued.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 5.

JOSE DE ARMAS, the Peace Commissioner to the insurgents, has returned, having been unsuccessful. The insurgents demand that sufficient guarantee be given them that Gen. DULCE and the Spanish Government will comply with the promises made.

Authentic and thoroughly reliable information from Puerto Principe denies the statement published in the *Diario* that Gen. AUGUSTINE ARRANGO was assassinated by order of QUESADA.

In view of their return to arms, and of the demands made by the insurgents, it is certain that the war will continue. The fate of the island can only be decided by arms, as the Government cannot grant the demands of the insurrectionists.

The war in the Eastern Department continues. Santiago and the immediate surroundings were free of revolutionists. The aqueduct had been repaired. The most conflicting stories were in circulation regarding the killing and death of many prominent insurgents who had presented themselves to accept the amnesty. The report that the insurgent General AQUILERA is captured is doubtful.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Later advices from St. Domingo state that the town of Seybe, in the province of the East, has pronounced against BAEZ, and is in open revolution.

A vessel just arrived from St. Thomas reports that the project for annexation to the United States is watched with a great deal of interest.

The yacht *Henrietta* arrived at St. Thomas on the 24th ult., and sailed again for St. Croix.

The steamship *Eagle*, from New-York, Jan. 28, arrived at this port to-day.

Cleared *Anletta* for Boston, *via* Remedios.

The sugar market is animated. Provisions are quiet. Other merchandise is flat and nominal.

VENEZUELA.

The Vomito Raging at Caracas—Monagas a Favorite for the Presidency.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Late Venezuela papers contain the following news:

The vomito is still prevalent at Caracas. Count BARTHELEMI DE LA VILLE, the Italian Chargé d'Affairs, died of it.

It appears that a great majority of the people prefer RUPERTO MONAGAS for President.

MEXICO.

A Difficulty in the Mexican Congress—Escape of Gen. Cauto.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamer from Vera Cruz arrived yesterday. She brings the following news from the City of Mexico:

A difficulty occurred in the Mexican Congress on the 15th ult., caused by a misunderstanding of parliamentary rules. The Speaker left the chair, and retired from the chamber. He was joined by seventeen members, and the House was left without a quorum. The affair was subsequently arranged, and the seceding members returned the next day to their seats. The bill granting to JULIUS SKELTON a concession for the construction of the railway between El Paso and the City of Mexico was passed. The Congress adjourned on the 21st of January.

A correspondent at Mexico reports that Gen. CAUTO, the alleged murderer of Gen. PATONI, has escaped from prison and is now at large.

Señor ALTIMIRANTI has written a letter affecting important American interests, in reply to some statements made by Ex-Minister CAMPBELL. The letter has fallen into the hands of an American citizen, and will be forwarded to New-York.

Further advices from Mexico state that QUIROGA and other Generals have pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA, and that the movement is progressing.

A Fight Between Tennessee Officials.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Feb. 5.

A personal encounter took place this morning at the Capitol between Comptroller BLACKBURN and Representative BROWN, who introduced a resolution the day before in the House reflecting upon the Comptroller for the misappropriation of the Agricultural College funds. The charge was without foundation. Mr. BROWN was soundly thrashed.

Another personal difficulty occurred between Mr. MULLONY, the reporter of the *Press and Times*, and Mr. COGLE, of the House of Representatives. COGLE was the assailant, but came off second best.

The Texas Constitutional Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch from Austin to the Galveston *News*, dated the 4th inst., says: "The Convention to-day engrossed the ordinance submitting the Constitution to the people. It provides for an election of members of Congress and State officers on the first Monday of July. A motion to adjourn *sine die*, for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the ordinance, was voted down.

A Gang of Desperadoes Discovered Near Toronto—Entertainment to the Governor-General.

TORONTO, Friday, Feb. 5.

A gang of desperadoes, among whom were two Penitentiary convicts, were discovered today in a little hut on an island in the lake. They threatened to shoot the detectives who went to arrest them, and while the detectives sent for assistance the thieves escaped in boats. On entering the hut large quantities of stolen articles, lately reported to the Police, were found.

Last night the officers of the Twenty-ninth Regiment gave a brilliant ball, at which a large number of distinguished officers of the American Army were present.

The snow has now ceased and trains are running on time.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 5.

The total exports from Montreal during 1868 amounted to $16,898,554, against $15,444,745 in 1867.

Gen. WINDHAM entertained the Governor-General at dinner last evening, at which about 400 guests were presented. His Excellency attempted to drive around the mountain to-day, but the horses were unable to get through the snowdrifts, which in some places are from fifteen to twenty feet deep.

It is rumored that the Quebec Parliament will shortly adjourn, on account of members being unable to get their bills printed. Arrangements will probably be made with other parties for the printing.

The Fall of the Roof of St. Patrick's Hall in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, Feb. 5.

Further investigations show that no lives were lost by the St. Patrick's Hall catastrophe. About thirty persons are injured, and many seriously. About midnight the company, numbering about 150, were startled by a sharp crack, like a pistol shot, and in a few moments a second and louder report was heard, when the plaster began to fall. A panic seized the crowd, and a rush was made for the stairs, the most of them making good their escape. The roof was of massive iron, surmounted by the statue of St. Patrick. This calamity is attributed to the hasty manner in which the hall was erected.

A violent snow-storm has prevailed here for the past two days. All the trains are blocked up, and no mails have been received for forty-eight hours. In the neighborhood of Ottawa and Quebec the storm has also been very severe.

The Nebraska Legislature—Astronomical Observations.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Nebraska Legislature have passed a resolution asking Congress to remove the Pawnee Indians from their present reservation.

PERRY RANDOLPH, of White Pigeon, Mich., who was arrested at Kansas City last December for counterfeiting, was released on Saturday.

Capt. GOODFELLOW, of the Coast Survey, who has been making astronomical observations at Omaha for some time past, last night commenced experiments in telegraphic connection with the Cambridge University and a party of observers at Salt Lake.

A fire occurred at Cheyenne on Wednesday, which destroyed the store of A. PIPER and the warehouse of CORNWORTH BROTHERS. The loss is $20,000.

The Georgia Legislature—The Question of Eligibility of Colored Members.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 5.

In the Legislature to-day the House refused to reconsider the resolution referring the question of negro eligibility to the Supreme Court. Members speaking in opposition to a reconsideration of the action of the House, said the question of negro eligibility belongs imperatively to the House, and that it would degrade itself by referring the question to another branch of the Government, after the House had solemnly settled the question; that the judgment of the House was final and conclusive; that the House had already decided that negroes are not eligible to seats on this floor, and the decision must stand and cannot be referred to the Courts. The vote on the question to reconsider stood—yeas 56, nays 76.

Two Counterfeiters Pardoned by the President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 5.

The President has pardoned CARLO LATRYGA and FRANCIS MARTINETTI, who were sentenced in 1866 to serve fifteen years in the Penitentiary at Frankfort, for counterfeiting United States Currency.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CIMBRIA AND RUSSIA.

The steamship *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Jan. 21 and Havre Jan. 23, and the *Russia*, from Liverpool Jan. 23 and Queenstown Jan. 24, reached this port yesterday. The *Russia's* advices are later, by five days, than those already at hand.

On the evening of Jan. 21, on the occasion of celebrating "Grand Day," the Society of the Middle Temple, London, entertained Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON as its principal guest. The attendance of benchers, barristers and students was unusually large, even for the feast-day of the term. When the American Minister passed up the hall in the procession of the benchers and their guests he was received with enthusiastic cheering. As is the custom on such occasions, the only toast was "The Queen." Over the famous screen in front of the gallery at the end of the hall, the Union Jack and the American flag floated in friendly proximity.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says: "A journal announces that the French Government has informed the British that, at the expiration of the Treaty of 1869, a request will be made for the effecting of important changes therein. We are authorized to deny the statement altogether. On that score nothing has been done, and nothing is contemplated."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is still in Paris, recently paid a visit to the Imperial Military School of St. Cyr, accompanied by two ex-officers of the Southern army and Mr. SLIDELL, the Confederate representative in Europe during the war. Gen. GONDRECOURT did the honors of the school to his illustrious guest. Mr. DAVIS chatted familiarly in English with many of the pupils, and, after visiting the class-rooms, the amphitheatre, the marble tables whereon are inscribed the names of the pupils who have become Generals, and the riding schools, he left the establishment deeply touched, says the London *Telegraph*, by the hearty welcome he had met with from the inmates of St. Cyr.

A Brussels letter, in the *Presse*, says: "The Empress CHARLOTTE has been for the last two months in a calm state, and has become extremely inactive. Often she does not get up at all, but passes two days in bed. In consequence, she is getting extraordinarily stout. When she is urged to get up, she almost invariably replies that as the pictures want to run away, she is obliged to watch them."

The editors and journalists of Berlin have adopted, upon the suggestion of Herr BERTHOLD AUERBACH, an address to Gen. GRANT, to be presented to him upon his assuming the office of President of the United States, requesting him to take the initiative in a bill for the mutual protection of literary and artistic property in America and Germany. The various literary societies of Germany have also been invited to unite with the Berlin editors in this matter.

The blockade of Candia has been officially announced to the Chambers of Commerce of the different States of Europe, by a circular of Admiral HOBART PACHA, dated the 9th December last. It was drawn up on board the frigate *Hondgendkiar*, anchored at the time in the Bay of Suda, and transmitted on the following day to the members of the consular body at Canea. Its substance is that every vessel which shall violate the blockade will be confiscated, and that such as fire on a ship-of-war of the Turkish nation will be considered guilty of an act of piracy, and their crews treated accordingly.

The following extracts are from the French "Blue Book," relating to foreign affairs:

Our relations with the United States are of the usual cordial character; we unhesitatingly aided the efforts of the Washington Cabinet to make peace between Spain and the Republics of the Pacific. As we stated last year, the American Government having again offered itself as a mediator between the belligerents, we considered, like England, that the maintenance of our previous offers might be embarrassing to the Cabinets to whom we applied first, and might delay the reëstablishment of the accord that all the neutral Powers would gladly see restored. We at once declared that our proposals should not be an obstacle to the success of the proposed American mediation, and, desiring above all things that peace shall be restored, we declare ourselves willing to aid the endeavors, from whatever source, that may seem most likely to secure the wished-for result.

In the United States we again behold excessive taxation paralyzing business transactions. Experience only can enlighten the American people as to the disadvantages of its system of political economy, but already lessons on the subject are growing out of commercial uneasiness and a steady decrease of customs' receipts. Congress by ordaining in the early months of last year, with a view to secure foreign markets for American cotton, the abolition of the taxes levied upon this important element of trade, proved that it knew what were the necessary means to maintain and develop natural productiveness. We trust that the new legislative power will become impressed with the same principles and will not hesitate to apply them to other branches of industry to the prosperity of which freedom is no less indispensable. Be it noted that demonstrations through the columns of the Press and at public assemblies favoring a revison of the tariff and laws regulating the intercourse of the United States with other Powers have not been wanting. We have marked with especial attention, the resolutions voted in several towns of the Union with a view to establishing with foreign Governments an international guarantee for the security of intellectual property. We greet, with pleasure, in a first arrangement effected by the Washington Cabinet for the reciprocal protection of manufacturer's marks, the recognition, by the United States, of a right which the Powers that, like France, can confer upon the citizen of that country, will, no doubt, soon succeed in having applied to their own citizens.

Letters have been received in London, from Zanzibar, dated Nov. 26, at which time nothing had been heard respecting Dr. LIVINGSTONE for a long time. The latest news reported him to be in CAZEMBE's country a year ago. Dr. KIRK, writing from Zanzibar, says, "There is no knowing where he is," but Mr. WALLER is of opinion that there is no actual need for much anxiety. MOOSA, to whose inventive powers the reported death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE was due some time back, has been released by Dr. KIRK, after having passed eight months in heavy irons.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Elections—Summary Results and Estimates—Prospects of the Carlists—Imminence of Another Civil War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869.

As yet it is impossible to fix precisely the results of the elections. They reach us here only by telegraph, and as I explained in a former letter, the wires being under the control of the Government, we shall not get at the exact figures for some days to come. Judging, however, from such evidence as is before me, the number of Republicans returned is, at the lowest calculation, seventy-five. Add to these the number of deputies of the same stripe who will be sent to the Cortes from Cuba and Porto Rico, and you will see that the compact minority of this party, which I estimated would number at least one hundred, will exceed rather than fall short of that figure.

It would be falling into an error, however, to suppose that this calculation will represent the whole strength of the Republican vote in the Cortes. It is notorious that in many places the victories claimed by the Monarchists are in reality Republican triumphs. I could point out a number of instances in which candidates, strong in their republican predilections, have run upon the Monarchical ticket in localities in which, although personally influential, they felt that they had less chance of success as the representatives of advanced opinions. I do not defend this course of proceeding; but there is, nevertheless, something to be said in excuse for it. All the old political parties are playing a different game from that which they profess. Although ostensibly united for the attainment of a common object, the Progressistas and Liberal Unionists are as much divided in sentiment and interests to-day as ever they were. The former, with PRIM as their leader, will number from 170 to 200 votes in the Chamber, the latter probably only half the number. The Isabelists, the Carlists and the Ueo-Catholics will make up the balance, with the Republicans throwing in their votes with them whenever there is a chance of defeating the programme of either or both the other parties. On many questions there is a great doubt that the Progressistas and Unionists can be got to act cordially together. Take, for instance, the choice of a sovereign. They will vote together for the Monarchy, but that attained, they will split upon the selection of the Prince who is to fill the throne. Many of those who to-day are pledged to support the choice of a monarchical form of government, will recant their opinions and pass over to the Republicans in the event of an attempt being made to force through the election of the Prince of the Asturias. You must not therefore judge of the chances of the Republicans merely from the number of Deputies whom they will have returned at the polls. All that is known for certain is that they will command, at all times, a formidable minority, which may be at any moment converted into a majority by the divisions of their opponents. As from the moment the monarchical form of government is decided upon there can be no longer any common bond of union between the latter, the probabilities are that the Republicans will carry the election of ESPARTERO as King, with a view to gain time to prepare themselves for the fresh struggle between the parties which will ensue at his death, and from which they have a reasonable expectation of coming out victorious.

The members of the Provisional Government regard the result pretty much in this light, and are very despondent about it. They speak openly about the probability of its leading to another civil war, so that you see the doctrines of resistance are not confined to those who are usually identified with turbulence and anarchy.

On the whole, the elections have passed off with very few disturbances, fewer, in fact, than usually attend similar contests in Great Britain or the United States. At Aranjuez one or two persons were killed and several wounded, and at Almorox the rioters are said to have hung the Mayor.

The Republican majority in Barcelona over the Democratic Monarchical list was over three thousand, and over that of the clerical candidates upward of fifteen thousand. These figures apply to the City of Barcelona alone. When the votes received in the other localities comprised within the circumscription are taken into the account the Republican majorities will be much larger. Among the Monarchical candidates beaten on the Barcelona list figure the names of ESPARTERO and PASCUAL MADOZ. There can be no better test of the strong cohesion of the Republican organization.

In Madrid, out of 79,000 electors, 54,157 took part in the vote, a much larger proportion than was expected, considering the apathy that was exhibited at the former elections. The suffrages were thus divided:

Candidates of the Government—Nicolas Rivero, 34,279; Juan Prim, 33,137; Serrano, 31,727; Becerra, 31,673; Topete, 31,385; Zorilla, 30,785; Sagasta, 29,430.

Republican Candidates—Figueras, 14,969; Castelar, 14,715; Orense, 619; Pi Margall, 14,381; Pierrad, 14,350; Garcia Lopez, 14,172; Garrida, 13,729.

The above results, although showing a large majority for the Government candidates, yet prove the Republicans to be in such strength in the capital, when it was contended they had no force, that they are looked upon rather as a triumph than a defeat by the latter. The *Discussion*, exulting over it, says that henceforth the reëstablishment of a monarchy at Madrid is materially impossible without a battle in the streets.

In the Basque Provinces the Carlists are said to have carried some few elections, but until we get the complete returns we cannot rely upon the statements made by the reactionist organs. It will be several days yet before an exact appreciation of the results can be arrived at.

ANOTHER CIVIL WAR IMMINENT.

Whatever may be the result of the vote which will be soon emitted by the Cortes, it is evident that it will be powerless to avert another appeal to the sword. If any direct evidence were wanting of this determination it would be found in the manifesto which has just been addressed by CABRERA to the people of Navarre. One extract from it will be sufficient to indicate the general character and purpose of the document:

"Our victory," it says, "must be won on other ground—that of the battle-field. There we shall promptly secure our much-coveted triumph."

Unhappy Spain! are the liberties which seemed within your grasp again about to elude you? Torn thus by intestine strife, how is it possible that you can pursue to a successful end the arduous task of self-regeneration!

Sailors' Strike.

The Sailors yet on strike were yesterday seeking parties, as officers of their organization, whose occupations enable them to remain on shore, and be present for any duties required. Capt. DUNCAN, of the Seamen's Friend Society, will probably be President, and Dr. THOMAS, of the Seamen's Nautical School, Treasurer. The other officers are yet to be named. The men are willing to abate $5 from their first demand and take $35 for voyages to Northern Europe, $30 to the Mediterranean, West Indies and South America, and $25 to San Francisco or the East Indies. Those not included in the strike are offering themselves $5 below each of these rates, but cannot all get vessels. Freights are very low, and little disposition exists on the part of owners to send ships to sea. The brig *Mary A. Case*, for Trinidad, and the ship *Eli Hamilton*, each took men yesterday at $25.

The last of the free course of lectures on Zoology, at the Cooper Institute, by Prof. EBELL, will take place this evening. Illustrations will be given, as before, with the aid of a stereopticon. The doors will be closed at 8, in order that the audience may not be interrupted by late comers.

WM. C. BRYANT, Esq., has promised to address the street boys at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

HEARTH AND HOME.—Edited by DONALD G. MITCHELL and HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. No. 8, now ready and for sale by all newsdealers, is an extra number. Every person buying a copy of this number will receive with it a copy of a fine engraving from a recent German picture entitled "The Pet of the Village." It is printed on a separate sheet of thick, tinted paper, and is a "Valentine" from the publishers to the readers of HEARTH AND HOME. No. 8 also contains a first-page Valentine picture by NAST; a *jowl* Valentine, by HOCKSTEIN, and the usual variety and excellence in all departments. Price 10 cents.

The Artesian Lithia Spring Water is the only water in the world that contains the properties of the Saratoga and Vichy waters combined, and is the best in existence for invalids. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney diseases, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

True Merit Appreciated.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Sold by all druggists.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists and Dr. PERRY, 49 Bond-st., N. Y.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITH.—At Cannes, France, on Monday, Jan. 18, the wife of Mr. JOHN R. GRIFFITH of a son.

MARRIED.

ADGATE—GRIFFITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Norman Seaver, D. D., LUTHER W. ADGATE, M. D., to MARY S. GRIFFITH, second daughter of Walter S. Griffith, of Brooklyn.

BROWN—FROTHINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 4, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, ELIZABETH BOWDITCH, daughter of O. B. and C. E. Frothingham, to HENRY TEMPLE BROWN, son of Walter and Anna C. Brown, all of this City.

FLAGG—BOND.—In Paris, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the American Episcopal Church, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, of New-Haven, Conn., to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Hon. William Key Bond, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOLLINS—WISSMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, WILLIAM M. HOLLINS to LOUISE T., daughter of the late Frederick Wissmann, all of this City.

JORDAN—HAZLET.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 4, by Rev. W. T. Sabine, W. C. JORDAN, M. D., to Miss MARY A. HAZLET, all of this City.

MAGINNIS—TWEED.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. B. Price, D. D., JOHN H. MAGINNIS, of New-Orleans, to LIZZIE C., second daughter of Wm. M. Tweed, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BARLOW.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, SARAH ADELIA, daughter of Dr. Edward and Adelia R. Barlow.

Funeral service will be held on Monday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at No. 471 Hudson-st. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

☞ Hartford and Montreal papers please copy.

CLAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, CLARA H., infant daughter of Henry B. and Sarah E. Clapp, aged 11 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 313 East 30th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FERDON.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, EMMA, wife of John J. Ferdon, of Morrisania, and daughter of Jacob Buckhout, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Lilly Lodge, No. 342, of Morrisania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 12 M. Trains leave New-York at 10 and 10½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M.

HAYDEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, LILY C., daughter of Henry H. and Lenita Hayden, in the 14th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, from No. 50 Irving-place. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 4, of scarlet fever, FANNY HALLOCK, youngest child of John Edgar and Fanny E. Johnson, aged 1 year and 27 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 132 West 13th-st.

LEACH.—On Friday, Feb. 5, 1869, of scarlet fever, ROBERT TUTTLE, only son and only remaining child of Cecelia M. and Adam C. Leach, aged 3 years, 1 month and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, also the postponed funeral of his sister, from the residence of his grandfather, Robert Tuttle, No. 36 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, this day, (Saturday,) Feb. 6, at 1 P. M.

ODELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, WILLIAM ODELL, son of Cornelius M. Odell, of Yonkers, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. Depot at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

PIERSON.—In Newark, N. J., suddenly, after a few days illness, in the 28th year of his age, EDWARD PIERSON, son of Phebe B. and the late Edward Pierson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Feb. 8, at 1 o'clock, from the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark.

PARDEE.—At No. 218 West 34th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 4, 1869, RICHARD G. PARDEE, aged 57 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av.

PLATT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, ELIZA, wife of George W. Platt, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 Amity-st., without further notice.

POWELL.—On Fourth day morning, 3d inst., SAMUEL BROWN, eldest child of Wilson M. and Sarah H. Powell, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of his grandfather, No. 17 Lamartine-place, on First day, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SHAPTER.—On Friday, Feb. 5, Mrs. GERTRUDE SHAPTER, widow of the late Thomas Shapter, in her 86th year.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandson, Jas. S. Shapter, No. 8 Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

THOMSON.—On Friday, Feb. 5, Mr. JOHN THOMSON, aged 65 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 433 West 18th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OBITUARY.

DANIEL I. UNDERHILL, born at Oyster Bay, L. I., Feb. 8, 1833, died at St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, Sept. 2, 1868.

From the Memphis Evening Post, Sept. 22, 1868.

There are many eyes dimmed with tears, and many hearts made sad by the death of DAN UNDERHILL. In all this broad land the stern messenger could not have singled out and beckoned home a purer spirit, or taken from family and friends a man more beloved or one possessing more intrinsic worth. God never endowed a being with more generous impulses, a nobler mind or a braver heart. We who knew him well during the long years of the late war—through the trials and hardships that tested and revealed the true metal in a man's nature—knew him as a friend the truest, as a soldier the bravest, as a man the noblest. He never harbored a base thought, or exhibited any other trait of character than that which belongs to the highest type of manhood. His foes, if he had any, were the foes of his country, and even for those he could not conceal that charity and magnanimity which characterized his whole life. At the death of such a friend we weep; and as we look back through tearful eyes to the halcyon days when we trod life's path together—when we shared the last cracker in the haversack, or met around the festive board, the realization of our severed friendship comes home to us more fully, and transforms the earth into a cheerless, dreary desert.

Farewell old comrade, friend; the world could have better spared a thousand men than one like you. But while the heart sinks deep in sorrow as we add this humble tribute to your many virtues, there comes the consolation that your spirit has found a place in that bright land where friends shall never part and sorrow come no more.

H. C. W.

[OFFICIAL—NO. 235.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Leroy-st., North River, aged about thirty-five years, brown hair, sandy moustache and goatee, dressed as follows: Blue overalls, blue overshirt, gray socks. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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[W. C. Rogers & Co., City Stationers, No. 26 John-st., have already filled the bill, and the ADDER is now in use in the various City Departments, to the delight of the before-puzzled accountants.]

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The same spirit again attempts to appropriate the word metaphysical to a science which has for its basis necromancy, spiritualism, so-called clairvoyancy, fortune-telling, magnetism—all of which are, without controversy, the dark and dangerous sorceries of Satan.

The word metaphysical is as much out of place in connection with these works of darkness as Satan is when he transforms himself into an Angel of Light.

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5-20 Coupon, '65,	111	111¼	Gold...........	135⅛	135¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	108⅞	109			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE. $200,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO. Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT. 50,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Southside Railroad Company of Long Island for sale on very favorable terms. These bonds are all that are in the hands of the Company, and all that will be offered by them; the security is undoubted, as this mortgage is on property costing nearly three times the amount; the road is completed and running from the ferry to Patchogue, and doing a large business. For further particulars inquire of KETCHUM & CLARK, 68 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868. By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE transfer books of this Company will be kept with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, No. 26 Exchange-place.
The conversion of the balance of the old stock of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies into the stock of this Company will continue as heretofore to be done at the general office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 8d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.
By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES R. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ELECTION. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1869.
The annual election for Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing. H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

WHEREAS, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,234, for 50 shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the name of Elisha Mulford, has been lost, the transfer stopped, and warning given of the same, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate of the said stock.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principle and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS wanted by G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 27th February to the morning of 11th March. M. A. MYERS, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed. W. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1869.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS, LYING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE GRAND BOULEVARD, To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

68TH-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

69TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 195 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

71ST-ST.—8 lots, south side, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av. This street is now being graded.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, FEB. 9, at 12 O'CLOCK, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING:
5TH-AV.—The first-class 3½-story brick house and lot, situated on the southwesterly corner of 5th-av. and 13th-st., and known as No. 70 5th-av. The house is 26.0¼ feet in width, and three rooms deep, is in perfect order, beautifully decorated by Marcotte, and has modern improvements. There is also on the rear of the lot a two-story brick stable, in good order, well lighted and ventilated. This property is one of the most desirable residences in the lower part of the 5th-av.; has a great prospective value for business purposes, and being most substantially built, is well adapted for store purposes. Lot 26.0¼ feet front and rear, by 115 feet in depth, with a lot in the rear of 10x77 feet 7½ inches, forming an L.
For map and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND VESEY STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of A. R. Wetmore, Esq.:
WASHINGTON-ST.—The four-story brick store, situate on the southeasterly corner of Vesey and Washington sts., known as No. 205 Washington-st. and No. 81 Vesey-st.
VESEY-ST.—Two four-story brick stores on the southerly side of Vesey-st., known as Nos. 77 and 79 Vesey-st.
VESEY-ST.—The four-story brick store, adjoining the above, and known as No. 75 Vesey-st.
These stores are well timbered, and suited to any heavy business. The situation is one of the most desirable for many kinds of business, and as an investment will produce a very large rental.
For full particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 81 Vesey-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROAD, NEW, BEACH AND EAST TWENTY-THIRD STS., AND COUNTRY SEAT AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, deceased:
BROAD-ST.—The three four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 43, 45 and 47, east side, near Exchange-place. The stores have an average front of 21 feet by 128.7½ north line, and 146.1¼ south line. Possession of all May 1, 1869.
BROAD-ST.—No. 52, running through and connecting with No. 50 New-st., with four-story brick building, being 20.11 on Broad-st., 25.3 on New-st., by 135.10 in depth; subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1871, at $7,500 per annum.
BEACH-ST.—No. 11, northwest corner of St. John's-lane, with two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, 20 by about 65 feet; lot 20x80. Possession on delivery of the deed.
EAST 23D-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, new No. 120 (old No. 74) East 23d-st., south side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.; house 25 by 60 feet, lot 25 by 98.9. Possession May 1, 1869.
ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—Elegant country seat, with about 15 acres and handsome outbuildings, with two small stores attached; also, about 3½ acres near by.
Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
JOHN MEEKS, JOSEPH W. MEEKS, WILLIAM H. MEEKS, Executors.
Book maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:
Broadway, Nos. 402 and 404, running through to Crosby-st., 45 feet front, 60 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.
Broad-st., Nos. 58, 60 and 62, through to 56 New-st.
Maiden-lane, No. 43, through to No. 37 Liberty-st.
Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st.
For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 12TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 12TH-ST.—Valuable plot of ground, with front and rear buildings, with 5-story mill, together with 2 boilers, steam engine, [illegible] mills, 2 elevators, pulleys, shafting, &c.; plot 21 feet 5 inches on Avenue C and 82 feet on 12th-st. Possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, tables, desks, mattresses, pianos, cutlery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction BY JAMES M. MILLER, At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.
The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.
It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.
For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Title to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of present owners for nearly 100 YEARS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;
SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS., TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.
EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the HARSEN ESTATE, is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.
The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a PROPELLER of 241 66-95 tons; length 135 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.
She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 90-horse power, and one boiler.
The hull is of iron covered with 2¼ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $3,000.
All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.
Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved bedroom suites, parlor suites, buffets, wardrobes, bookcases and secretary, elegant carved hall hatstands with mirrors, extension tables, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, linen bedding, &c. Also, a large assortment of office desks, sitting and standing library tables, sofas, chairs, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of linen sheets, table cloths, towels, &c., &c.

JOHN NEILSON, Auctioneer—Store No. 117 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
BY JOHN NEILSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, within store No. 147 Chambers-st., (by order of John Sedgwick, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Abraham and James S. Volk,) the stock of goods, consisting of groceries, liquors and store fixtures, safe and office furniture. Also, (removed for convenience of sale, from No. 444 Greenwich-st.,) a lot of types, type-metal, machinery, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.
IRON SAFES.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.:
3 iron safes of Herring's make.
2 iron safes of Marvin's make.
3 iron safes of Lillie's make.
Also, a fine house safe for silver.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following debts and other property:
A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 25, 1862, at three months, for $600 90.
A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 28, 1862, at two months, for $345 76.
A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 1, 1865, at four months, for $2,422, payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.
A promissory note of Abel T. Collins, dated Nov. 7, 1865, at three months, for $475, payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.
Two promissory notes of C. R. Woodworth, each for $500, one dated Nov. 9, 1866, at two months, and one dated Dec. 5, 1866, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,850 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company and 4,220 shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.
A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 6, 1866, at three months, for $100.
A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1866, at sixty days, for $205; and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1859, at four months, for $362 26, and one dated March 23, 1861, due March 30, 1861, for $45, and one dated Feb. 2, 1862, for $3; and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1859.
A promissory note of Oscar C. Ferris, dated Dec. 13, 1866, at one month, for $500, payable to and indorsed by C. R. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, 500 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.
A promissory note of F. Allerman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at thirty days, for $25.
A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June 24, 1865, at seven months, for $512 93.
A promissory note of Erastus Pist, dated Dec. 8, 1865, at two months, for $155, payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.
A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 6, 1866, at three months, for $135.
A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 18, 1867, at one day, for $380 92.
A check dated June 2, 1865, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.
A check dated Aug. 12, 1861, for $150, made by Thomas Cummings.
A check dated July 3, 1865, for $350, made by William Johnston.
A check dated July 10, 1865, for $800, made by I. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.
A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $60, made by Walter Scott.
A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Mecklem.
A judgment against the Hoosac State Company in Supreme Court, Feb. 28, 1867, for $1,966 28, and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, for $2,000, being a collateral thereto.
A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $2,000, payable Jan. 9, 1867, mortgaging six horses.
A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth, for $527 15.
A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $161 19.
A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1865, against Edward H. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $503 93.
Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 28, 1862, for $459 03, and one Dec. 28, 1862, for $1,092 28.
Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 23, 1863, one for $2,157 11, and one for $1,463 61.
A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner for $836 77, and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner and J. K. Wardell for $673 65, being a collateral to first judgment.
A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 15, 1862, for $679 [illegible].
A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $208 74, date and Court unknown.
A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vonch for about $188 [illegible].
Judgment against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $629 72; E. Swackhamer, $546 83; A. B. Mordey for $629 49; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George N. Mott for $1,250; Andrew Backus for $50 32.
Claims in open account against the following persons: James Rosbotham for $688 94; Frederick Kuster for $21 [illegible]; C. W. Botton for $61 45; Watt & Keating for $89 24; A. Simpson for $1,412 35; G. G. Mecklem for $249 70.
A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 3, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.
A claim against John Dearborn for $735 27, and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 2, 1864, for $305, one made by Abraham B. Rapelyea, due Feb. 7, 1866, for $283 45, and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.
A claim against Evans & Cook for $402 45, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Walker, due Aug. 15, 1866, for $612 25, and one made by J. E. Beach & Co., due Aug. 13, 1866, for $662 50, both indorsed by Evans & Cook.
A claim against G. H. Ellis for $400 02, and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by M. A. Levy, due Feb. 1, 1867, for $421 30, and one made by A. F. Levy, Due Feb. 1, 1867, for $80.
Also the following stocks:
6,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company.
50 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company.
3,700 shares of the capital stock of the Hoosac Slate Company.
1,066 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company.
2,650 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Mill Creek Oil and Coal Company.
400 shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Assignee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—
BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.
This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual convenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN, JOHN DAVID WOLFE, ROB'T. I. LIVINGSTON, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, JAMES M. BROWN.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels carpet, a number of gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, druggets, glassware, silver ware, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock, a number of fine rosewood pianos, all made by the best makers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 8, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
3D-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground now occupied by Messrs. Lauter & Brother as the well-known coal yard on the northerly corner of 3d-av. and 30th-st., comprising a front of 98.9 feet on 3d-av. and 200 feet on 30th-st. This is one of the most valuable plots for a grand public building on the avenue. On the rear of the ground on 30th-st. is a double brick first-class stable, under-drained, very complete, fitted for sixteen horses. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT H. A. HEISER'S SONS will sell at public auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, seventeen thousand seven hundred dollars ($17,700) United States gold coin, for the account of CYRUS LOSEE.
ROBERT H. CORBETT, Attorney, &c., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of IGNATIUS L. LERSNER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN B. MERRILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALVIN WALKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 6, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by John C. Drake, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeremiah Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Troy, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES W. DODGE, of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JUSTIN KELLOGG, Assignee, &c.
ja23-1aw3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HURXTHAL and CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the — day of —, 1868, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Hurxthal and Charles Barnum, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of January, 1869.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja23-1aw3wSa* No. 39 Pine-st., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STADEKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Stadeker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
SAMUEL HIRSCH, Attorney for petitioner.
ja30-1aw3wSa*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. EMERSON, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUDOLPH G. SALOMON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY THORNTON of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD FREIDLANDER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIGMUND DRUCKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CURTIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William H. Curtis, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James A. Burtus, Jr., of the village of Middletown, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM RUGER, EMIL RUGER and THEODORE RUGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Ruger, Emil Ruger and Theodore Ruger, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.
f6-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. GRAVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin A. Graves, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TEN BROOK TEER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Ten Brook Teer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.
f6-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HEINS, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—No. 953.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Heins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja23-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f6-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DUBYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th January, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN COLEMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his choice as assignee of John Coleman, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869. LEWIS E. HALSEY,
ja30-1aw3wSa of the City of Newburgh, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY H. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony H. Bush, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DATER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Dater, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.
f6-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORITZ FRANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moritz Frank, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.
f6-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Bodenhamer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. STRONG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Albert H. Strong, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD G. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard G. Williams, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1869.
f6-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of The People's Mail Steamship Company, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to it or to its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. ROBERT MURRAY,
FEB. 6, 1869. Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d day of January, 1869.
ja23-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES N. DAVIS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be had before S. S. Morris, Register, at his office, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. MERCER SHREVE, Clerk.
FEB. 6, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES T. TRENCH and BENJAMIN R. MILLER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of the creditors of each of said bankrupts, will be held on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 2d February, 1869.
f6-1aw2wSa* CHARLES H. CROSBY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER L. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Oliver L. Ferris, of the town of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 22d day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway,
ja23-1aw3wSa* City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the PLACE SUGAR REFINERY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt corporation will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, Assignee.

NO. 954.—IN THE UNITED STATES DIStrict Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Davis, of Saugerties, in Ulster County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Kingston, Feb. 2, 1869.
JACOB H. DUBOIS, Assignee,
f6-1aw3wSa Kingston, N. Y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HARRY BURRELL, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja30-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

PRINTING.

JOHN F. BALDWIN, PRINTER, (Formerly at No. 114,) NOW AT NO. 171 FULTON-ST., near BROADWAY, Prints cards, circulars, bill-heads, bills of fare, and other work, as usual.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"IS THE CHURCH ABOVE THE Bible, or the Bible above the Church?"—The Protestant, or rather the Baptist doctrine upon this question will be given in a discourse by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Dr. DOWLING will also preach in the forenoon.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.; evening, third discourse to young men—*Duty and pleasure of cultivating a literary taste in connection with business pursuits.*

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. DIX WILL PREACH THE fifth in the course of sermons in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Services 7½.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 1½ P. M. Rev. S. R. JOHNSON, D. D., Professor of the General Theological Seminary, will preach at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards, every Sabbath, viz.:
1. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
5. No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring-st., 7½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia-st., (German,) 10½ A. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st. (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) This new church will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HOWLAND will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. WESTON in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. CONRAD in the evening. A Committee of the Vestry will attend at the church on MONDAY the 8th inst. from 3 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M. to receive applications for pews or sittings.

INSTALLATION.—REV. G. M. McECKRON as Pastor of Westminster Church, (22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.,) will take place SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The following order has been adopted by Presbytery: Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER to preside, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL to preach the sermon, Dr. PAXTON his alternate; Rev. Mr. KELLOGG to charge the pastor, Dr. JOHN THOMPSON his alternate; Rev. Dr. MURRAY to deliver the charge to the people, Rev. Dr. NORTHRUP his alternate.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE preaching in the large hall on SUNDAY, Feb. 7, by Rev. WM. R. ALGER, of Boston, the distinguished author of the "History of the Doctrine of a Future Life." Subject in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock—*Humanity crying unto God out of the depths.* In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, subject—*A Free Gospel, or No Monopoly of the Gifts of God.* All persons are invited. Seats free.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The anniversary exercises of the Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath School of this church will take place SABBATH AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. H. A. WILDER, of South Natal, Africa; Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Chaplain of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and Rev. Dr. BOOTH, the Pastor.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Perils and Prospects of Protestantism;* and Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D., at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. BOXER, of Birmingham, England, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS of next week. Mr. J. V. OSTERHAUT will preach THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting will be held with the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, Macdougal-st., opposite Vandam-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Model Sunday School.* To be opened by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Right Rev. Bishop ROBERTSON at 7½ P. M. Ash-Wednesday services at the Sunday hours. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., will preach in the evening.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D., Pastor.—A funeral sermon for William Baxter, deceased Jan. 31, 1869, will be preached at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. His relations and friends are invited to attended. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will deliver his fifth afternoon lecture on *Family Relationship.* Subject, Sunday afternoon—*The Bible Law for the Christian Servant.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Evening sermon on Scripture characters. Seats provided for strangers. Gallery always free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of the Theological Seminary, (Rochester, New-York,) will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the church on 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Young men cordially invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ to the children; at 7 P. M. on *The Scriptural View of Hell.* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

MR. OLIVER DYER WILL EXPLAIN, in accordance with Swedenborg's teachings, what is meant by Adam's eating the apple, and by Cain's killing Abel, at Temperance Hall, Harlem, 3d-av., next to northeast corner 128th-st., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Feb. 7.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER has assumed the pastoral care of the above Church, and will commence his labors on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 7. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Young Men's Prayer Meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Mr. WM. H. DOANE, of Cincinnati, will lead. All young men cordially invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING, CORner of Allen and Grand-sts., New-York.—Preaching SUNDAY, morning and afternoon, by Elder H. T. TAYLOR; evening, by Elder BROWN. Come and hear of the good time coming.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK-ST.—This Chapel, which has been closed for enlargement and repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 7th inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—On next SUNDAY Rev. Dr. VERREN will preach a sermon in French at this Church upon the prevailing mania for suicide. The public are invited to attend. Services will commence at 10 o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWNE. Morning subject—*The Baptist.* Protracted meetings through next week at 7½ each evening. Seats all free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST. and 5th-av.—Right Rev. Bishop JOHNS will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The usual collection will be made.

EVENING SERVICE IN THE FOURTH Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near Broadway, Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., on SUNDAY at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENT MEETINGS AT THE CHURCH No. 138 West 24th-st. Preaching three times on the SABBATH by Elder G. A. BROWN, of Boston. Meetings each evening through the week.

HEAVEN AND HELL.—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Where is Heaven, and where is Hell.*

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH IN the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER 81ST-ST. and 11th-av.—Preaching every SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Bible class and Sunday School at 10½ and 2 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service, MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGER, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Bible Class at 9 A. M., and Sunday School at 1½ P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 9th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ A. M., by Bishop JANES; at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. GOSSE. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.—MORNING service at 10½; EVENING at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

THE UNITY OF GOD—A LECTURE BY Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the Swedenborgian house of Worship, 35th-st., east of 4th-av., SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ P. M. Morning service, 11 A. M.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM—A LECture by Mr. I. T. WILLIAMS, giving the Swedenborgian view of the subject, at Continental Hall, Franklin-av., Greenpoint, SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 7½ P. M.

REV. A. B. CARTER, D. D., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7. Services 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT....ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.........Feb. 6 | IOWA.............Feb. 27
EUROPA...........Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA........Mar. 6
INDIA............Feb. 20 | BRITANNIA........Mar. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
RUSSIA...........Feb. 10 | JAVA.............Mar. 3
CHINA............Feb. 17 | AUSTRALSIAN......Mar. 10
CUBA.............Feb. 24 | RUSSIA...........Mar. 17
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin...................$130 | Second Cabin.........$80
Cabin to Paris...................................$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA............Feb. 11 | ALEPPO...........Feb. 25
SIBERIA..........Feb. 18 | SAMONIA..........Mar. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.............................$80 Gold.
Steerage..........................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA..................Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new)...............Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO...................March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA...................March 10, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Outside.	Inside.		
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 9—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on TUESDAY, 9th inst., 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 8th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER FOR
GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES...........NELSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
MARIPOSA.........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Feb. 13.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.............................Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows.............................Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows...............................Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....................Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.......................Feb. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....................Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Genl Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:
AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.
And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.
The FLOUR to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows: 125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.
The BACON to be of first quality and put up as follows: 20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.
The SALT to be of good quality, and put up as follows: 10,000 pounds in barrels, and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.
The VINEGAR to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows: 1,000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4,000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.
The PORK to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.
The CORNMEAL to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required.
The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.
Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.
Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons, (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record,) setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.
No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.
Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.
Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.
Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A., C. C. S., Dist. Indian Territory.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned, at this office, up to the 26th day of February, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the sale to us of the convertible mortgage sinking fund bonds of this Company, $75,000 having been paid to us by the Company for investment in the said bonds, in pursuance of the provisions of the mortgage.
A. BOODY, } Commissioners
A. B. BAYLIS, } of the
J. H. KNOX, } Sinking Fund.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOWER wants board, lodging and washing for three girls, in a private family, or boarding school, near New-York, where they would have a comfortable home; aged from 3 to 12 years; a Protestant person without family preferred. Address, stating the lowest price, which must be very moderate, J. W., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO let two furnished rooms to two gentlemen; none but people of quiet, refined habits need answer; good neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Broadway. Address for two days E. W. B., Box 6,743 Post Office.

$50 PER WEEK WILL SECURE AN ELEGANT suite of front rooms, with unexceptionable board for two, in one of the best private families near Madison-square. Address, with full name, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family in Newark. For terms apply to THOMAS RUSSELL, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen; rent reasonable; one door below 30th-st.

NO. 54 WEST 23D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, parlor and hall, handsomely furnished, second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—A gentleman can have a nice hall bedroom, on second floor, in a respectable, small family; terms $4 per week; bath and gas.

VERY ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, in 5th-av., one block from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address ROOMS, Post Office Box No. 1,807.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn, in a good locality, convenient to ferries; part of the rent taken in board; immediate possession. Address H. C. P., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 34 WEST 40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—First-class rooms on second and third floors, with board.

NO. 170 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with private table if desired.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF furnished rooms to let at No. 878 Broadway, above 18th-st. Apply to E. P. HOYT.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125.—A FURNISHED floor to let, with private table; also single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—A FRONT room and bedroom on second, and back room on third floor, with good board.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH-ST.—VERY FINE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentlemen.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE on Canal-st., facing Earle's Hotel, with northern light and front on Walker-st., by BOYCE, No. 248 Canal-st.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD-ST.

MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR sale—A large four-story brick building, suitable for extensive manufacturing purposes, advantageously situated at Yonkers, N. Y., on the Nepperhan River, near its junction with the Hudson, and very convenient for shipping, either by water or rail; also, the most approved machinery for manufacturing plug tobacco offered for sale on terms that will prove a great inducement to any engaged, or about to engage in that business—the same having been but little used and in complete order. For further information, apply to C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT, the suite of very desirable front offices at No. 58 Wall-street, at present occupied by the New-York Equitable Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

MAIDEN-LANE AND WILLIAM-ST.—Stores and basements, also lofts, between Nassau and William sts. and Maiden-lane and John-st., to let or lease. Apply to IRA PEREGO, No. 85 Nassau-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 48x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—THREE SPLENDID LOFTS, WITH steam power, No. 21 Fulton-st. Apply to
W. H. GOODWIN & CO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

STORE ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, between 8th and 9th sts., to rent for a term of four or ten years, or lease for sale. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, ONE-HALF the block bounded by Freeman, Washington and Eagle sts. and the East River. Apply to H. S. TERBELL, No. 39 Walker-st.

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID STORES, NOS. 478 and 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; can be made to communicate if desired. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

STORE TO RENT.—THE FIVE-STORY fire-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, a good house and lot in Bond-st. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIdence to let in Newark, New-Jersey, at the head of the Military Park, No. 5 Park-place; it is the most delightful situation in Newark; the house sets 60 feet from the street; lot 300 feet deep; three-story brick, two-story extension; 16 rooms, all elegantly furnished, with all modern improvement; rent low, from May 1. Inquire of WM. BURNET, at H. S. TARBELL & CO.'S, Nos. 39 and 41 Walker-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN SEVENTH-st., near 2d-av., a first-class three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, containing 14 rooms and in perfect order; rent $3,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, from 1st of May, the four-story stone-front house No. 110 Montague-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Church of Holy Trinity. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON WILLOW-ST., BROOKLYN, the 3½-story brick house, near Wall-st. Ferry, No. 90 Willow-st., from 1st of May next. Apply to ROBERT SPEIR, No. 112 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—AT Carmansville or Fort Washington, for a period of one year from 1st of April or May next; must have improved grounds and stable accommodation. Address Post Office Box No. 2,179, stating location and terms.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of THE JACKSON ROOFING COMPANY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ERICK R. JACKSON is alone authorized to collect the debts due to the firm, and will settle and liquidate the outstanding liabilities.—Dated Feb. 2, 1869.
ERICK R. JACKSON,
JAMES D. BOWERS,
NELSON G. BISSELL.
The business will be continued by ERICK R. JACKSON at No. 545 6th-av.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between ALANSON TREDWELL, ZADOK H. JARMAN and ROBERT H. JARMAN, under the firm name of TREDWELL & JARMANS, is dissolved by the death of Robert H. Jarman.
The undersigned will continue the clothing business at Nos. 118 and 120 Fulton-st., New-York, under the style of TREDWELL & JARMAN, and will settle all the business of the late firm.
ALANSON TREDWELL,
ZADOK H. JARMAN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS day associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES, SLEIGHS.
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.
Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

HORSES, TRUCK AND HARNESS will be sold at a bargain; also one good horse for express or milk wagon. Apply at West 14th-st., second door below 10th-av.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN HORSES AND mares; they are suitable for dirt carts, some for express, and farm, &c.; also one handsome milk cow, first calf. Call at No. 80 New Chambers-st.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE—LATELY brought in from the country. Can be seen by calling at No. 205 Varick-st., corner Houston-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—$125; OR WILL EXchange for a large one. No. 54 Watts-st., near Hudson.

HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR sale, at No. 203 East 22d-st. Price $100.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!
TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 500 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FIRST-class house at Cornwall, on the Hudson, ten minutes' walk from Cornwall landing, with ten acres; the house is new and has 18 rooms; large, beautiful lawn extending from the house to the river, with cottage, barn, tenant and boat-house; the place is well supplied with grapes, and plums, and has two hundred young apple trees; or the house will be let for a boarding-house, for which it is one of the best locations on the river, having a full view of the river far beyond Newburgh. Inquire at No. 65 2d-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat among the Berkshire Hills, at Lenox, Mass.; price, $50,000.
Also, a fine country residence on Geneva Lake, N. Y.; price $30,000.
Also, a large estate at Pittsfield, Mass., suitable for a retired gentleman; price $60,000.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

KINGSBRIDGE.—FOR SALE, FURNISHed, handsome house and one acre, on high grounds, only three minutes' walk from Kingsbridge; house, cottage style; contains 15 rooms; in perfect order; has bath-room, &c.; possession 1st April; a large portion can remain on bond and mortgage; price, $17,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A CONvenient cottage, in good order, containing 10 rooms; fine lawn; three acres of land; commodious stable and outbuildings; very desirably located, within two minutes' walk of depot, and fifty minutes from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply at 40 Dey-st.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE AT Orange, N. J.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

THE GRAND PLAZA AND UNION-st.—Fronts on each. Splendid lots at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Feb. 11. Map at No. 25 Nassau-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 70-ACRE Hunt homestead, town of Westchester, at Merchants' Exchange, MONDAY, Feb. 8. Maps with JAMES M. MILLER, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SEASHORE, CLIFton, Staten Island, with over acre ground and superior built house, at $20,000; desirable place and easy of access. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 79 SUSSEX-ST., Jersey City, 5 minutes' walk from ferry; price, including mirrors, cornices, gas fixtures, $12,000; terms easy. LEON ABBETT, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A COTtage 30x45, lot 75x90; pleasantly located; five minutes' walk from depot. Price $10,000.
W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, IS NOT more aristocratic now than 9th-av., Brooklyn, will be in a few years. The latter skirts PROSPECT PARK, Brooklyn's pride. The lots on the corner of this splendid avenue and Union-st Boulevard, to be sold at auction without reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, are the choicest in the City of Brooklyn, and in ten years will probably command prices equal to those that 5th-av., New-York, lots are now selling for. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—SIX-STORY STORE No. 78 Maiden-lane.
The granite stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry.
Also, 520 lots on Newtown Creek, near Penny Bridge, Brooklyn.
18 acres south side Staten Island.
Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.—West 23d-st., 3-story h. s. brick...$30,000
West 52d-st., 4-story h. s. brown-stone............36,000
West 45th-st., 4-story h. s. brown-stone............25,000
West 36th-st., 3-story h. s. brick...................16,000
West 25th-st., 4-story E. b. brick and b-stone.......14,500
West 34th-st., 3-story h. s. brick...................21,000
West 39th-st., 4-story h. s. brown-stone............45,000
West 35th-st., 4-story E. b. b-stone and brick.......40,000

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; four-story and basement; brown stone, high stoop, French roof, 20x50x102; Nos. 113 and 119 East 71st-st., near 4th-av.; built in the most substantial manner; location unsurpassed, being within a short distance of Central Park. Apply to the owners, M. J. MARTIN, No. 143 Bowery, and WM. DAVIS, No. 55 William-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL, WELL-built two-story Philadelphia brick stable, with cellar, on 36th-st., 141 feet west of 3d-av., in Sniffen's-court; four stalls, coachman's room, and all other modern improvements; immediate possession given; 19.6x41. For further particulars inquire of
LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 1 Livingston-place, northeast corner of 15th-st, opposite Stuyvesant-square; house 27.6x65; lot 27.6x97.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN.
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 242 (new number,) East 48th-st.; a very desirable residence; in good order. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, Nos. 29 and 31 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

CHOICE PLOTS OF LOTS DESIRABLY located on 5th and Madison avs., 57th, 56th, 53d, 46th, 68th, 63d and 125th sts., and various other locations. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE Boulevard and 185th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; two-story, 25x103.3, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.—VALUABLE BOWery property, well located; lot 26x97 feet; brick building covering lot. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT ENGLISH basement house in 10th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; four-story brown-stone, 18.6x64x¼ block. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING AND LOT NO. 26 Division-st., about 25x85, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high basement dwelling, No. 23 Smith-st., Brooklyn, 26x48, with extension 10x19, lot 26x104. Excellent order, with all modern improvements and many conveniences not usually found. The extension is particularly well adapted for a physician's or dentist's office. For sale with or without furniture. For terms and permit to inspect, apply to the owner, E. R. DURKEE, No. 135 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FRONTING THE PARK ON THE northwest corner of 9th-av. and President-st.—Splendid lots at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Exchange Salesroom. Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—BY H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 337 Fulton-av., corner of Portland, two brick houses and a stone front; three-story, basement and cellar, containing all the improvements, and in complete order. Bargains if sold immediately.

NINTH-AV. AND PRESIDENT-ST., Brooklyn, FRONTING PROSPECT PARK.—Splendid lots at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.

FOR SALE—IN A CHARMING LOCATION in Brooklyn, handsome modern three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front; price $15,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.—A RETIRING PARTNER OF A real estate firm, long established and doing a good business in Brooklyn, with a finely-located and furnished office, desires to have his place supplied by some gentleman of means, where his money will yield a large and sure return. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 373 Brooklyn Post Office.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL health, the stock, fixtures and good-will of a retail blank-book, stationery and printing business, down town, established ten years, and doing a profitable trade; $10,000 to $15,000 required. Address STATIONER, Box No. 1,424 Post Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TRANSFERring Grain Elevator of the subscribers, as it now stands on their wharf, at Troy, nearly new and first-class in every respect.
SILLIMAN & CO., No. 40 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
SCENERY.
ACT 1—Scene 1—Terrace before the Governor's Palace, with Distant View of the Town and Harbor of Messina. (H. Isherwood.)
ACT 2—Scene 1—Ball-room in the Palace. (G. Evans.) Scene 2—A Secluded Part of the Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.)
ACT 3—Scene 1—The Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—Ante-room in the Palace. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—A Street in Messina, Moonlight. (G. Evans.) Scene 4—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.)
ACT 4—Scene 1—Illuminated Chapel of the Sixteenth Century. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 2—Interior of the Prison at Messina. (Minard Lewis.)
ACT 5—Scene 1—Exterior of the Palace. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—Saloon and Ball-room. (G. Evans.)
NOTICE.
In order to aid the effect and give additional room for the Scenery,
THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.
The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act, and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual division of the performance. As these extra intervals will be very short, the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present Shakespearean revival.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—FLEUR DE THE.
Sole Lessee and Director...................J. GRAU
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
THIS EVENING AT 8, AFTERNOON AT 1,
FLEUR DE THE, FLEUR DE THE.
THIS WORK IS THE REIGNING SENSATION IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.
THE COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE ARE OF A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER, RICH IN MATERIAL and ARTISTIC IN DESIGN.
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS rich and recherche beyond description, by Saqui, of Paris.
BALLET TROUPE, under the direction of M. Baptistin. MLLE. EDWIG SCHLAEGER,
MLLE. MARIE ADRIEN,
Mlles. Martinetti, Schell, Lapointe and Whelpley.
CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere)...DESCLAUZAS
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle)...RIZARELLI
EUSTACHE PINSONNET..........................CARIER
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin).......................BECKERS
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers)..............PETIT
CORBILLON, (Boatswain)......................CARIERE
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KRU, (Officer).................LEFEVRE
MIDSHIPMEN, Villiers, Rosa, Briot, Rachel, Breton
Act I. THE FRENCH IN PEKIN.
PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
Act II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.
Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege, Ballet.
Act III. THE LAW OF TSING.
French and Chinese; Vive la France; Kan-Kan Franco-Chinese; Rondo finale; Cliquot Champagne.
Family circle, 30 cents. After 9½, half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½.
FLEUR DE THE MATINEE TO-DAY.
The work will be produced with the same grand effects of mise en scene, magnificent new scenery, gorgeous Chinese costumes, properties, illuminations, ballets as at the evening performances. Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Private boxes, 4 seats, $8; proscenium boxes, $10.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
ROMEO,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
with Miss MARY McVICKER,
Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH,
and the young eminent tragedian,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
with a full and efficient company.
The tragedy is produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE,
with
New and appropriate music, composed expressly for the Tragedy, by..............Mr. Edw. Mollenhauer
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN AT THE BOX OFFICE OF THE THEATRE FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
J. C. MYERS...................Lessee and Manager.
One Night Only—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1869.
EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.
Supported by G. H. Clarke, Miss Lilie and Stock Company. Box book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
TWO OWENS PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING AT 7½.
JOHN E. OWENS.	JOHN E. OWENS.
SOLON SHINGLE.	THE VICTIMS.
THE GREAT DRAMA.	JOSH BUTTERBY.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.	SOLON SHINGLE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The lessee has much pleasure in announcing a reengagement of
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
FOR FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE LONGER,
appearing on MONDAY EVENING NEXT as
THE LIVE INDIAN and SOLON SHINGLE.

IRVING HALL.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1869.
FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION,
SIXTY PERFORMERS.
Together with the following artists:
Mrs. BALDWIN, Soprano.
Miss P. BEIMLER, Contralto.
Mr. POLLACK, Baritone.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin Soloist.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Pianist.
Mr. LASSERVE, Accompanist.
Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, } Conductors.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, }
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS...................DIRECTOR
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
ON SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, AT 8,
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Second appearance of the favorite Prima Donna Soprano,
MRS. HATTIE FARNSWORTH.
First appearance of
HERR THEODOR MARTENS, (Pianist.)
THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.

LAST APPEARANCE OF IRMA AND AUJAC.
THIS (Saturday) Afternoon and Evening,
LA PERICHOLE.

MINSTREL HALL TO LET FOR A term of years. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway. The above hall is the largest and finest in the City.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale
WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD-TRACK, HAY, COAL,
CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of smaller SCALES.
No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:35 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
JAMES FISK, Jr...........................Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD............................Director
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
LA PERICHOLE.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
LAST PERICHOLE MATINEE.
SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 6,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF
LA PERICHOLE.
Last appearance in New-York of
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC.
Seats for any of the above performances can be secured six days in advance at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In active preparation, and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe,
By J. Offenbach.
Reappearance of
MLLE. LUCILLE TOSTEE,
in her great original role of
EURYDICE,
performed by her in Paris
OVER 300 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS,
under the personal direction of the composer.
Seats ready at the usual places.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager...................Jas. Schonberg
SECOND WEEK.
THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,
AND
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW,
WITH NEW FEATURES,
NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS.
NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK:
RAVINGMADRIGALS.
VELOCIPEDEMENTIA.
UPINABALOONATICS.
CANCANIBALISTICS,
HUMPTUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 8,
will be presented a new localized adaptation from the French, entitled
AN IRISH STEW,
OR THE
MYSTERIOUS WIDOW OF LONG BRANCH.
In particularly active preparation, a
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WHITE & SPENCER......Lessees and Proprietors.
Manager.......................Mr. WM. H. LINGARD.
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO.
THE SCENERY, WARDROBE AND MUSIC
PRONOUNCED MATCHLESS.
THE BEST BURLESQUE EVER INTRODUCED.
THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE the most beautiful piece of mechanism of its size ever shown on any stage.
EVERYTHING SUPERB AND LOVELY,
making the entertainment and the establishment unsurpassed in every way.
THE GREAT LINGARD
will appear every evening, in conjunction with the piece, in his celebrated
COMIC SKETCHES AND STATUES OF EMINENT MEN, &c.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can be secured in advance.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY.
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS.
DENSELY THRONGED EVERY EVENING.
THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
MONSTER ADDITIONS to the STAR FEATURES of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, MLLE. CABLE, MONS. CABLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, and a host of novelty.
GETZ'S Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 50 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
Triumphant and unparalleled success.
THE TAMMANY MATINEE.
THE TAMMANY MATINEE.
THE TAMMANY MATINEE.
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
SATURDAY AT 2.
TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
The marvelous and unequaled
RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE,
and the original
ALL RIGHT.
ALL RIGHT.
THE ENTIRE COMPANY,
300 ARTISTS, ALL APPEAR.
Admission, to all parts of the palace, FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, fifty cents extra.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY
OF THE
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
MATINEE EVENING
at 2 o'clock. at 7¾ o'clock,
which presents the great popular favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Miss ROSE MASSEY, and full dramatic company, including MLLE. MORLACCHI
and her ballet troupe in LA DIADEM, in Burlesque and the Asiatic ballet, L'ALMEE, precedent thereto.
DAZZLING SCENERY,
GEORGEOUS COSTUMES,
CHARMING MUSIC,
CAPTIVATING BALLET.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Mme. AUGUSTE DE BAERNDORF will appear on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, as MATHILDE in Benedix's highly celebrated comedy. Reserved seats are to be had at Nos. 114, 701 and 820 Broadway, and at the Union League Club.

READINGS FROM THE POETS
Will be given by
MISS H. L. D. POTTER,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
comprising selections from Longfellow, Tennyson, Bayard Taylor, Robt. Burns, Shakespeare, Whittier, Bryant, and others, for the benefit of the Workingwoman's National Association, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, President.
MISS SARAH JOHNSTON
will give several songs between the readings.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at J. C. Rushton's, corner Broadway and 25th-st.; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway; Chas. M. Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; Treasurer's office of American News Co., No. 119 Nassau-st.; Christian Woman's Home, No. 27 North Washington-square; office of "Revolution," No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 20, and at the door, evening of reading.

THE ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1869.
Tickets, $15, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $3; can be obtained from the following members:
Gust. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; C. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; S. Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; Dr. C. Lellmann, No. 81 East 4th-st.; G. Nembach, Steck's Music Hall, No. 141 East 8th-st.; John Schepeler, No. 42 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 56 Exchange-place; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; H. Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; J. Windmuller, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st and 4th-av.; Herman Uhl, New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 830 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130, and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music.......................Piano,
Violin............................Organ,
Thery and Composition.............Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..........By Native Professors

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THIRD CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Herr OLE BULL, the eminent violinist.
ORCHESTRA 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—MUSIC—Symphony, "Reformation," Mendelssohn; Overture, "Leonore," Beethoven; Symphony, Schubert. Piano-forte selections; also, concert and rehearsal tickets. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXtra charge for Matinee, THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 6, GRAND OPERA HOUSE—LA PERICHOLE.

LECTURES.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF READS before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Steinway Hall, Feb. 8. Tickets free to members. Apply at No. 161 5th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERtificate No. 2,633, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.......................MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.
Consisting of
TWENTY NIGHTS
AND A
GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
REPERTOIRE FOR THE FIRST WEEK.
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, ONLY NIGHT OF
VESPRES SICILIENNES.
Miss AGATHA STATES, Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor ORLANDINI, Signor ANTONUCCI,
Mlle. WESMAEL and others.
FRIDAY, FEB. 12, ONLY NIGHT OF
NORMA.
Mme. LAGRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH,
Signor A. BOETTI, Signor ANTONUCCI.
SATURDAY, 13TH, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY, FEB. 15, MEYERBEER'S OPERA OF
L'AFRICAINE.
WEDNESDAY, 17TH, DONIZETTI'S GRAND
OPERA, BELISARIO.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
GENERAL ADMISSION...........ONE DOLLAR
SECURED SEATS in Balcony or Parquet, EXTRA,
ACCORDING TO LOCATION, FIFTY CENTS
to ONE DOLLAR.
BOXES..................EIGHT to TEN DOLLARS
FAMILY CIRCLE.........................FIFTY CENTS
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
The regular sale of tickets for any of the above performances commences THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
THOUSANDS HAVE CONFIRMED
THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS
of the SECOND VOLUME of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
VOL. 2D ECLIPSING VOL 1ST.
NEW SCENERY, NEW TRICKS,
NEW MUSIC, NEW BALLETS,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW CARICATURES,
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.
HUMPTY DUMPTY | afterwards CLOWN | GEO. L. FOX.
Pantaloon...............................C. K. FOX
Harlequin...........................FRANK LACY
Columbine.........................MLLE. LAURENT
Mlle. RITA SANGALI'S FASCINATING BALLET.
Mons. COSTA'S FANCY DRESS BALLET.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
Engagement of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Consisting of LYDIA THOMPSON, LISA WEBER, PAULINE MARKHAM, EMMA GRATTAN, (first appearance,) HARRY BECKETT, W. J. HILL.
MICHAEL CONNELLY..............Musical Conductor
TWO PERFORMANCES—AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING, 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1869, will be presented after A PREPARATION OF THREE MONTHS,
AND AT A COST OF 35,000 DOLLARS.
The Gorgeous Oriental Fairy Spectacular Burlesque, written by Henry B. Farnie, entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
"STRIKING OIL" IN "FAMILY JARS."
THE SCENERY, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, MASKS, JEWELS, ARMORS, &c., ENTIRELY NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREATEST SENSATION
OF THE SEASON!
The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
in their novel, startling and utterly unprecedented performance, entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
received at every representation by overwhelming audiences with every demonstration of
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE,
in a magnificent exposition of
BRILLIANT, VARIED AND EXCITING
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
RICHELIEU.
THIS EVENING, LAST APPEARANCE
MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN,
RICHARD III.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; COMIC BALLET; VARIETIES. Evening—MEN OF THE GAP; IRELAND'S HOPE; IRELAND'S CURSE; SKELETON WITNESS; VARIETIES; JACK'S THE LAD.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
First appearance of Mr. NEIL BRYANT.
Eighth and last week of ILL-TRUE-BAD-DOER
JACK SHEPPARD | POMPEY'S | RIVAL
JOE BLUESKIN. | BLUNDERS | DARKEYS

IRVING HALL.
MLLE. JOSEPHINA FILOMENO,
the wonderful Violinist and Pianist of the Imperial Court of Paris, will give a
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL and VOCAL CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869, assisted by some of the most favorite artists of this City.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra.
To be had at all the principal music stores.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, (FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
LAST APPEARANCE OF IRMA AND AUJAC
TO-DAY (SATURDAY) LA PERICHOLE.

PROF. H. A. LITTELL'S
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No. 20. Arm-in-Arm. Polka Mazurka.........STRAUSS.
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SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star.

The steamship *Rising Star*, which left Aspinwall Jan. 28, reached this port yesterday. Interesting Central and South American intelligence, forwarded by way of Panama, will be found below. The *Rising Star* brings the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$90,000	Lees & Waller	$80,000
Benkard, Ely & Co.	54,000	Isaac & Ash	800
Dabney, Morgan & Co	56,000		

United States of Colombia—Gloomy Prospects—The Merchants and the Government—Duties on the Taxation Question—The Ice Monopoly—Movements of American War Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 1st inst. The principal topic of conversation in the capital, is the late outrageous revolution in the State of Panama, in which the constitutionally elected Governor, Dr. AMADOR DE GUERRERA, was set aside by force of arms for the present ruler, CORBOSO. The *Prensa*, at Bogota, in publishing an account of these occurrences, says the news caused a profound sensation, and it looks upon the political troubles that are constantly disturbing this Isthmus as a war of races.

The Governor of the State of Cundinamarca is still held as a political prisoner in Bogota, but will soon be sent into exile for two years. Señor SALAMON FORERO has taken charge of the editorial department of *La Prensa*, its former editor, Señor CARLOS HOLGUIN, having been exiled on account of Conservative proclivities. *La Prensa* thinks "that one of two things must follow the recent events in Bogota, namely: Either a general revolution in order to reconstruct the country, or a war between the General Government and several of the States which prefer to separate from the Union and form petty nationalities rather than remain subject to the whims of the national authorities who have the power to make war upon them and enslave them when and how they please."

In local matters we have not much of interest. The commercial contribution question has broken out afresh in Aspinwall. The Government has deducted $40,000 from the $100,000 levied on the merchants of Panama, but demands the *whole* of the quota fixed on Aspinwall. The traders in Aspinwall refuse to pay anything over the sums fixed by the law of 1835, and will appeal to law and treaty for their action. The assessor threatens to sell their goods to meet his demands, and claims that there is no appeal from his decrees.

A row between the crew of the United States transport *Tallapoosa* and the negroes on shore at Aspinwall, took place on the 22d. The officer in charge of the ship, inconsiderately, gave twenty or thirty of the men leave of absence for the night, upon which, as a matter of course, most of them got drunk, and, in several cases, entered rum-shops and drank, and not only refused to pay for the liquor, but broke the bottles of the proprietors. In return they were attacked in the streets by the negroes, armed with bottles, and driven to their ship. After the trouble was apparently all over, a quiet, steady sailor, of the same ship, was making for the wharf, when forty to fifty negroes closed around him and brutally murdered him on the spot. His name was JOHN BARNORE. A reward has been offered for the murderers by the authorities, and they are investigating the matter.

The authorities of this State still claim that they have a right to make the sale of ice a Government monopoly, but as yet they have taken no steps to appropriate the business. To show what scientific legislators are bred in the State of Panama, I will quote from a law of Dec. 28, 1868. As the way the municipalities have of burying a man costs $2, the section will illustrate the usually plethoric state of their treasuries:

SEC. 3. When the corpse has no friend to bury it, a grave shall be provided for it by the Police at the expense of the municipality; and if the friends neglect to bury the corpse for 24 hours, the cost shall be assessed upon the two richest persons in the immediate vicinity of whose house the body is found.

The war steamer *Tuscarora* arrived at Panama a week since, and sails to-day for Callao, with the detachment of sailors brought by the *Tallapoosa* for the South Pacific Squadron. The gunboat *Penobscot*, Lieut.-Commander EASTMAN, left Aspinwall for Havana on the 24th inst. The gunboat *Yantic*, Commander ABBOTT, left Aspinwall for Port-au-Prince on the 25th inst. The *Tallapoosa*, Master, MCRITCHIE, will probably leave Aspinwall to-night for Cape Haytian and New-York. The gunboat *Nipsic*, Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE, will remain at Aspinwall.

You have read in the Panama *Star* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* the story of the fat butcher of Australia, who suddenly discovered that he was Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, heir to the name and owner of one of the richest estates in England. A Commission was sent to Australia and Chile to take evidence in the matter, and now we are told:

"The *West Coast Mail* has been informed that the Commissioners on the Tichborne case intend returning to England on the 17th inst. We have also been informed that Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, Bart., or at all events the person claiming to be such, disembarked at Montevideo, *en route* for Chile *via* the Andes Cordilleras, but as he has not yet arrived, his counsel is apprehensive for his safety, more especially as the border Provinces are in a very unsettled state. A friend assures us that Sir ROGER left Rosario in company with Major SEYMORE, the Honorable Constable MAXWELL and Capt. BURTON in quest of a mine of fabulous wealth in the Indian territory, and he supposes that Sir ROGER has either been sacrificed by the Indians or that he has succeeded in establishing his right to the mine, and prefers that to the trouble and annoyance attending the vindication of his claim to the Tichborne property."

The Impeachment Excitement in Chili—Revolutionary Movement in Bolivia—Ministerial Difficulties in Peru—The Amazon and its Tributaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to Jan. 3; and from Callao and Lima to Jan. 14.

CHILI.

The agitation in Santiago, growing out of the impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, had subsided. The whole matter is now likely to be dropped. The two parties in Congress show signs of a conciliatory disposition, and it is promised that the new electoral law demanded by the people shall be conceded.

A fire broke out, on the night of the 31st, in the Almendral at Valparaiso, among the coal, timber and oil houses situated between the Calles del Olivar and San Ignacio on one direction, and between the Calle of Yungal and the beach in the other. Ten or twelve places of business were destroyed, including the warehouses of Messrs. OSTHAUS & PEARSON and Messrs. CERVERO & Co. The losses amount to $500,000, $122,000 of which was insured. One woman and four children were burned to death.

A branch of the London Bank is to be established in Valparaiso.

BOLIVIA.

On the 17th of December a revolutionary movement took place in the City of Sucre, against the Government of Gen. MALGARAJO, with the object of placing Dr. LUCAS MENDOZA DE LA TAPIA in the Presidential chair, and reviving the Constitution of 1861. The Government troops in Sucre joined the movement, and a force of 361 men, which was divided into three columns. As soon as MALGARAJO heard of the movement he started for Sucre at the head of a competent force, and on the 24th attacked the rebels and defeated them. On the next day he followed up the retreating rebels, and after a bloody engagement of two hours, routed them, killing several of their leaders. Order was fully restored.

Two of those "big things on ice" which London speculators are so fond of manipulating, are thus set forth in a Bolivian correspondence:

"Mr. ROBERT R. BROWN has entered into a contract with the Bolivian Government for the construction of a railway from Cobija to Potosi. The contractor obliges himself to complete the survey in one year, to commence the construction of the line within two years from the completion of the survey, and to finish the line in four years from the latter period. The Government annexed to the contract an exclusive privilege for ninety-nine years, at the expiration of which period the line to become the property of the State, and it also guarantees six per cent. interest upon the capital invested. The cost is estimated at from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000. Another project is under way for uniting Arica with La Paz by railway. Peru agrees to prolong the Tacna Railway as far as the Bolivian frontier, and Messrs. PARVO & Co. agree to continue it from thence to La Paz. The cost is estimated at $5,000,000."

PERU.

Ministerial difficulties have taken place in Peru. On the 2d inst. a vote of censure was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Dr. BARANCHEA, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The charge was that the Minister had neglected in a discussion the respect due to Congress, "having forgotten the most trivial rules of urbanity." Dr. BARANCHEA, of course resigned, and Señor NICOLAS PIERDLA has been appointed in his place.

Lieut. TUCKER, formerly of the American Confederate fleet, who was sent to the Amazon in a small steamer by the Government to explore its tributaries, has returned and made his report. He sailed on the Ucayali, from its confluence with the Macañon up to its junction with the Tambo and Urubamba, 772 miles. He could not ascend the latter river, owing to the small power of his steamer. Mr. TUCKER'S astronomical and other researches are said to be of an interesting and important character. The *Comercio* says of this expedition:

"The steamer *Napo* has arrived by the Urubamba thirty-five miles lower than this last latitude, so that if this last point of the river Urubamba be compared with that which the City of Cuzco occupies, it will be found that the distance, in a straight line, is but sixty-five leagues. This expedition confirms the tidings which other explorers had given us of the great Ucayali, with respect to the facility with which it can be navigated in any season by larger vessels as well as, what is now undoubtable, that the Ucayali is the true source of the Amazon and not the Macañon as was formerly supposed. It is almost impossible to determine the number of Indians that inhabit these regions, but it is supposed that it must be very large from the great trade that is noted from the simple view. The principal articles of commerce of the lower Ucayali are salt fish, land and river turtle, oil of copaiba, lard and gums. The temperature is very fresh and agreeable. The expedition has been unable to ascend the Tambo on account of the incapability of the steamer; that is to say, (at least Mr. TUCKER asserts so,) with another more appropriate, the approach to Chanchamayo will be effected, and thus the great problem will be resolved, of the possible navigation of our rivers to the foot of our eastern cities."

PARAGUAY.

The Defeat of the Paraguayans at Villeta—Flight of Lopez.

Rio de Janeiro (Dec. 23) Correspondence of the London Herald.

LOPEZ, in spite of his stubborn tenacity, the unlimited devotion of his adherents, and, above all, of the national defences of the country, has been finally, irretrievably routed and vanquished. Rio de Janeiro is in a blaze of festivities. Illuminations, bands of music, speeches, acclamations and hurrahs to the Emperor, the allies, the army and the navy are hourly renewed, and they have indeed reason to be satisfied. The gallant feats of the army and navy are most flattering to their patriotic feelings, besides the important fact of the actual defeat of their bitter foe, the taking of Villeta by sheer fighting, and last, not least, the end to this protracted war. The steamer *Guapore* arrived here yesterday evening with the most thrilling intelligence from the seat of war, the full confirmation, not only of the important news brought by the French packet *Amie*, but also that, after three days' hard fighting, Villeta has been captured, the Paraguayan army completely routed, and LOPEZ in flight. The *Amie* had left the River Plate on the 15th of December, and arrived here on the 19th with the following intelligence: On the 5th of December Gen. ARGOLLO, at the head of 8,000 men, detached from the Brazilian corps, which was marching through the Chaco, passed to the left bank of the river opposite St. Antonio, a village above Villeta, and was soon followed by Marquis DE CAXIAS with the bulk of his army. The Marquis placed himself at the head of the forces, and advanced on the 6th against the Paraguayan camps and, making a detour of about three leagues, got in the rear of the positions of Angostura. The Paraguayans, who had been watching all the movements for fear of being cut off, had stationed seventeen battalions of infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, with six cannons, for the defence of a bridge, by the name of Itaoro, along which the Brazilians had to pass. A terrible combat ensued, which lasted two hours, the Brazilians at last taking possession of the battery, bridge and artillery. The slaughter was extraordinary, and the losses on both sides were severe. The fight only ceased by the complete destruction of the Paraguayans. On the Brazilian side about fifty officers were *hors de combat*. Col. FERNANDO ALACHADO fell at the head of his brigade, which avenged, however, its heroic commander. Gens. ANDRADE and GORIAO were wounded. The brave Marquis, who was always in the thickest of the combat, had his horse killed by two balls. The Commander-in-Chief having received word that at the same time the Viscount DE HERVAL, with his cavalry had succeeded in turning the Paraguayan positions from the woods, immediately ordered an advance and vigorous pursuit of the enemy. The Paraguayans were obliged to concentrate themselves, as they came to the conviction that Angostura was no longer tenable. The squadron kept up an incessant bombardment; an assault from the south was imminent by the Argentine corps under Gen. GELLY Y OBES, while, by the approach of the Brazilians from the north, they would be entirely cut off from their main corps at Villeta. Accordingly, they evacuated the first batteries of Angostura on the morning of the 8th, when the Argentine General had been obliged to postpone the attack on account of the heavy rains which had poured down for two days. They retired upon Villeta and prepared there a most formidable and stubborn defence, in the belief that there would be still a chance of cutting a way through the allies and escaping into the interior. However, after the battle of Itaoro, Gen. ARGOLLO, notwithstanding his wounds, had advanced against Villeta at the head of the second corps. The First and Third Corps were ready about 8 A.M. in presence of the Paraguayan fortifications. On the 11th December the Paraguayans disputed the entry of the Brazilians into the pass at Baldovino, or Toros, the key of their position. After three hours of terrible fighting the Paraguayans, commanded by Gen. CABALLERO, were completely dispersed, there remaining in the power of the assailants nine pieces of artillery and upward of 600 prisoners, among them various officers of high rank, including the next to CABALLERO, who had himself been killed by a ball. Viscount DE HERVAL, commanding the advanced guard, was also wounded. Continuing in their attack, the Brazilians at last overpowered and defeated the old Paraguayan army. Over 6,000 Paraguayans were put *hors de combat*, of whom 3,000 were made prisoners. Sixteen cannons, 11 flags, many wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition were captured by the victorious troops. The position of Villeta were 14 battalions of infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and the body guard of LOPEZ, numbering 800 men.

Viscount DE HERVAL reports on the following day, that the headquarters of the allied army was officially established in Villeta that morning, the 12th December, and that the batteries of Angostura were occupied by a Brazilian-Argentine brigade, under command of Col. PERANHOS. The losses of the allies were upward of 1,500 men. The squadron had ascended the river in order to take possession of the capital, and reorganize there a Provisional Government of the Republic.

ALBANY.

Jay Gould Before the Senate Railroad Committee—The New-York Commissions Discussed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5, 1869.

The proceedings of the Legislature to-day were of little general interest. Both Houses adjourned over till Monday evening. In the Senate a new Metropolitan Railroad bill was introduced by Mr. CAULDWELL, providing for an elevated railway commencing at the Battery and running west of Broadway to Harlem River. The road is similar to the elevated railways of London. The right of way is to be purchased, and the plan is to run through blocks like the three-tier road. The bill was brought up here by E. F. SHEPHERD.

JAY GOULD made his appearance before the Railroad Committee of the Senate, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, according to promise. As everybody expected, he put in the same claim for the Erie Railroad Company in the matter of increasing their stock, as had been advanced by the Hudson River and Central Roads, viz., that it was done in pursuance of law. The Erie had acted under that section of the General Railroad law which authorises the Directors of Railroad Companies to issue convertible bonds to raise money to equip and run the roads under their management. Mr. GOULD testified that every cent of the money so raised by the Erie Company had been applied according to the strict letter of the law. But while the Directors thus complied with the letter of the law, they violated, or at least evaded, its spirit and intent, for the law authorizing the issue of convertible bonds was intended for those roads which were without means to equip and operate themselves, whereas the Erie Road had abundant means for this purpose in its regular earnings. Mr. GOULD admitted that the road was earning $15,000,000 a year at the very time the Directors were issuing convertible bonds to raise money to buy its equipments and pay its running expenses. The earnings, he said, were applied to the payment of the liabilities of the road, while the money arising from the bonds was appropriated as the law directs. It is thus that the Erie and other railroad companies have managed to abuse a wholesome law, and evade its intent, while adhering to its letter.

This explanation seemed to cover all matters into which the resolution directing the investigation authorized an inquiry, but the Committee found Mr. GOULD a very communicative individual, and quite intelligent withal, and so they proceeded to question him on a variety of other matters. They asked him what he thought of that section of the General Railroad law which authorized the issue of convertible bonds, and permitted that use or abuse of its privileges which the Erie and other roads had practiced. He replied that he thought very well of it, and considered it a most useful law; it was the only thing that had saved the Erie Railroad; had it not been for that law the road would long ago have gone into the hands of VANDERBILT, and then the State would have had saddled upon it the greatest monopoly the world ever saw. Once you put the Central and the Erie under the same control, he said, and their connections would extend to the Pacific Ocean and they could control the prices of all Western produce in the New-York market. They would make flour a barrel one day and $10 the next. The three great outlets to the seaboard for the rapidly increasing products of the West, he said, were the New-York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Central. The Pennsylvania Central was managed exclusively in the interest of Philadelphia; its Directors had openly avowed their intention to do all in their power to build up Philadelphia and break down New-York, and in this intention they had the cooperation and support of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was ever ready to enact any law which the railroad required to carry out the object. They had already diverted the bulk of the sugar refining business to that city. They were equally anxious with the New-York Central to get control of the Erie. The only safety of the public lay in keeping these three great parallel lines separate, and preventing a consolidation. The Chairman, Mr. CAMPBELL, asked Mr. GOULD whether there was not also danger to the public interests in the practice now prevailing with those large corporations, of buying up and absorbing connecting and branch roads, which the present law, permitting them to increase their stock *ad libitum*, enabled them to do. He said he thought not, so long as the three great lines were kept separate and not allowed to come under one control. The rivalry and competition between them, he thought, would be ample protection to the public.

These views of Mr. GOULD seemed to strike the members of the Committee and the spectators with considerable force, and have already had the effect to modify somewhat the prevailing sentiment in favor of a repeal of the law, which, according to him, has alone prevented the Erie Road from passing into the hands of a gigantic and dangerous monopoly.

In answer to an inquiry as to how far West the Erie Company had perfected their connections, he said that when he went into the Board, the Erie was merely a local road, with no connections whatever, but that their connections now extended to St. Louis. They had hoped before this to have taken in Chicago, but had not yet succeeded.

Mr. GOULD also gave, in answer to inquiries, his views of the ultimate effect of the modern improvements in railroad transportation upon the Canal interest. He believed that the railroads would ultimately, and in a very few years, "dry up" all the canals in the country. Freight was fast leaving the canals; and as all the rolling freight now went by the railroads, and were his road provided with the necessary equipments, he would like no better fun than to run a competition with the Erie Canal on grain in bulk. The great difficulty with the Erie and other roads was the want of motive power, not fast enough to keep up with the rapid development of the Western country. There ought to be at least a hundred new locomotives and two thousand cars added to the Erie Railroad every year.

In answer to an inquiry as to the present capital of the Erie Railroad Company, he figured up in the way of "common stock," "preferred stock," bonds, mortgages, leases of branch roads, &c., a sum equal to about $130,000,000.

Mr. GOULD expressed himself quite freely sometimes in answer to interrogatories, and sometimes on his own motion, and left the impression that he is a man of magnificent views on the subject of railroads, as well in reference to their duties and destinies as to the unlimited increase of their capital stock.

THE NEW-YORK COMMISSIONS.

The Assembly held a special session last evening pursuant to a resolution to discuss the Governor's message relative to the Commissions relating to the New-York Commissions and Metropolitan Government in general. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BURNS, of New-York, in the chair, and Mr. MCMANUS, of New-York, opened the discussion in favor of the Governor's views, in a speech of an hour's length. It was a well-constructed speech, well delivered, and contained as much argument as his side of the discussion would admit of. Mr. KIERNAN, a graduate of Free Academy, and probably the best educated man in the New-York delegation. Though a strong partisan, he is not a blackguard, and conducts an argument in a gentlemanly way. In fact, he is a credit to his constituents, and may be considered a rising man among the politician of his class. He only finished his speech without interruption, and when he ended the discussion seemed in a fair way to drop, as no Republican thought it worth his while to reply to the hackneyed arguments, or rehashed speeches from the Democratic people of Democratic politicians in New-York for the last ten years. But Mr. LA BAU was finally induced, by the taunts of the Democrats that the Republican side of the House was "afraid" to discuss the subject, to address the House, which he did in his most powerful manner, completely riddling and exploding all the arguments and sophism, past and present, by which the New-York Democracy have bolstered up their claim to "City sovereignty," and their exclusive right to have everything their own way in the government of the Metropolis. He showed them that so far from New-York being entitled to any "ancient rights and privileges" independent of the Legislature, she is and always has been the creature of the Legislature; that she had always, from a time anterior to the Revolution, been accustomed to come to the Legislature to get permission to regulate her internal affairs. He reminded them that New-York was the great entrepot, depot and highway of the nation; that her greatness, prestige and importance in war and peace to the people who lived outside her borders, and that the inhabitants of the entire State and country were interested in her welfare and good government. A large share of her real estate, and the mortgages on it, belonged to people who lived more than thirty per cent. of its entire value, and held by people living in the country. The modern Democratic notion about "City sovereignty" was born of the doctrine of State sovereignty, and was championed by the same men who upheld that heresy—the heresy of rebellion and civil war. The idea of Legislative Commissions for the management of certain interests in great cities was no new doctrine, as had been pretended by the Democracy. It had been in practice for many years in London, where there were no less than twelve Commissions appointed by the Crown. The New-York Commissions had been copied almost literally from those of London. Philadelphia and Baltimore also had their Commissions, and they had been found there as in New-York necessary for good government. It was a notable fact, he said, that with all their complaints against these Commissions the Democracy had not been able to reform anything like corruption, malfeasance or dishonesty in any one of them. Last Winter they had the power in this Legislature, and no one doubted they had the disposition, to expose any wrong doing on the part of these Commissions. They tried to do it. They appointed Special Commissions to make investigations, and what was the result? Not the first taint of corruption could be discovered in a single one of the Commissions appointed by the Legislature. The truth was that the whole grievance lay in the fact that Tammany did not have control of all the offices. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ.* With reference to the Metropolitan Police, about which he heard so many complaints, he reminded them that that Commission was the handiwork of the present Democratic Mayor of New-York more than any other man. He was among its earliest advocates, was reported to have drawn the bill, and was still, so far as he was aware, its steadfast supporter.

Mr. BENSEN, of New-York, closed the discussion in a brief speech in opposition to the principle on which the Commission are based, and denying that they had been beneficial in practice.

Although there is no prospect of a repeal of these Commissions by the present Legislature, yet it is a fact that there is a growing sentiment among the Republican members from the country in favor of abolishing the whole system and leaving New-York to go to the devil. They have got tired of being bored to death every Winter by delegations from New-York for and against these Commissions. They say that if the advocates of the Commissions are right, the quickest way to break up the Democratic ring in New-York would be to abolish them, for then the City Government would soon get so corrupt that the better class of people would combine in a body to overthrow it and elect honest men to office. Could a bill to abolish the Commissions pass this Legislature without the aid of Republicans votes, so that the whole responsibility of the measure might be thrown on the Democratic Party, I am inclined to think that the entire batch of New-York Commissions would cease to exist before the end of the session.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. MORRIS—Of ABNER HAZELTINE and others, for the increase of the salaries of Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York City, so as to confine its privileges more particularly to a certain religious denomination.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Relative to the sale of forty-eight acres of lands in Yonkers. Westchester County, part of the estate of the late THOMAS O'BRIEN.

By Mr. MORGAN—For the relief of the Rochester and Brighton Railroad Company.

By Mr. NICKS—To amend the laws relative to the Elmira Mechanics' Savings Society.

By Mr. BANKS—For the appointment of the Supreme Court reporter by the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General.

By Mr. O'DONNELL—To incorporate the First National Savings Bank of Lawrence, Lewis County; also to incorporate Beaver River, Broome County.

The Albany Basin bill was referred back to the Committee on Canals.

The remainder of the morning hour was spent in the general order, and the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Superintendent of the Bank Department, in reply to a resolution of Jan. 29, setting forth that he has no information of the amount of the unclaimed deposits, or interest accruing therefrom, in savings banks and trust companies, as the same are not enumerated among the items required to be reported by law.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the name of the Cherry Valley and Mohawk River Road, and to facilitate its construction. Relative to the collection of taxes in the town of Lisbon. Relative to railroads held under lease. Legalizing the conveyance of lands to Johann and Rising.

An act in relation to railroads held under lease; to amend the laws relative to inheritance.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—For the relief of HIRAM B. SUMNER, for canal damages.

By Mr. ELY—Relative to the compensation of the Board of Supervisors of Broome County.

By Mr. GOULD—To increase the pay of the Supervisors of Dutchess County.

By Mr. CALKINS—To extend the jail limits of Erie County.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD—For the draining of certain lands in Jefferson County.

By Mr. ALLAIRE—To authorize the Brooklyn Transit Company to construct railroads in Kings and Queens Counties.

By Mr. RAY—To authorize certain towns in Jefferson and Lewis Counties to take stock in the Utica and Black River Railroad.

By Mr. BERRY—To amend the charter of Fultonville; also for the relief of Mrs. MARIA BURDICK.

By Mr. BERGEN—To authorize the appointment of a Commission of seven persons, three for New-York County, two for Queens County, one for Kings County, and one for Westchester County, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, to take charge of the lands adjacent to the proposed new river, with power to issue assessment bonds for the proposed improvement, their salaries to be $5,000 per annum. The design is to change the western boundary of New-York City from Fourteenth-street to Long Island Sound; also the westerly boundary of Long Island, opposite thereto, from Williamsburg to Long Island Sound, according to the plans of JAMES E. TERRELL, of New-York.

By Mr. KENDALL—To rebuild bridges in Lysander and Salina, Onondaga County; also, to provide for an iron bridge at Salina, Onondaga County.

By Mr. MADDEN—To improve streets in Newtown, Queens County; also, to drain lands in Newtown; also, to construct a new road in Jamaica, Queens County.

By Mr. PEARSALL—To provide for a new highway in Flushing, Queens County.

By Mr. DUCKMAN—Authorizing the Richmondville and Summit Plank-road Company to sell their road.

By Mr. SCHOOMAKER—To provide for the sale of non-resident lands in Ulster County.

By Mr. LA BAU—To construct a road from Stony Creek, Warren County, to Willistown; also, to provide that whenever, in an action against any corporation, an appeal may be taken from any judgment or order of the Court to the Court of Appeals, it shall have preference on the calendar and be placed in the fourth class of preferred cases; and said fourth class is now made according to the practice of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. LA BAU—For a amendment to the Supreme Court.

By Mr. THORNTON—To amend the charter of Clyde, Wayne County.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To alter the boundary lines of Scarsdale and New-Rochelle.

By Mr. CULLEN—To amend the charter of the Great Western Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—To provide for the completion of the improvements of Fourth and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn.

By Mr. TUTTLE—To provide for the equitable distribution of school library moneys in the manner provided for the apportionment of one-third part of the State school moneys.

By Mr. ALLABEN—To incorporate the Jamaica Bay Railroad Company. Also, to amend the charter of the Home Life Insurance Company.

By Mr. FRERAR—To incorporate WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD L. HALSTEAD, SAMUEL A. HOPKINS, WILLIAM A. DEAN with power to construct a railroad from the East River and Tenth-street to Stuyvesant, Astor places, Lafayette-place, Great Jones, Amity, Laurens, West, Broadway, College-place, Barclay, Greenwich, Washington, Hudson, Cortlandt, Mercer, Eighth and Stuyvesant streets.

Mr. RICHMOND naming JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, THOMAS E. STEWART, SAMUEL SLOAN and others as corporators of the Empire Railroad Company of New-York, with power to construct an elevated railroad along the following streets: From the Battery and Bowling-green, west of Broadway, Sixth, to Central Park, to the Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Also, from Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, east of the latter, to the Harlem River.

By Mr. RAY—The same bill as introduced in 1868 by Mr. TARBOX, providing that the New-York Central, Hudson River, Harlem and Erie Railroad Companies shall not be allowed to charge, for the transportation of freight, more than 50 per cent. over through freight, carried not exceeding ten miles; 35 per cent. for 25 miles; 30 per cent. for 50 miles; 25 per cent. for 75 miles; 20 per cent. for 100 miles; 15 per cent. for 150 miles, to be carried at the same as through freight.

Adjourned until Monday Evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 78¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western nominal at 38.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 5—11 A. M.

COTTON—The week has closed with an unusually active Cotton market. The Brokers' Circular, issued under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, has the following statistics:

The sales of the week have reached 140,000 bales, and prices of American descriptions have advanced ¼d. @ ½d. ₱ lb. There has been an active speculative demand, and of the above sales 25,000 bales were taken for speculation against only 10,000 bales last week. Exporters took 15,000 bales. Notwithstanding the heavy sales the stock in first hands is not materially reduced, being estimated at 227,000 bales of all sorts, against 229,000 bales last week. The stock of American is larger than last week, owing to heavy arrivals—last week, 77,000; this week, 85,000. The following are the authorized quotations of American descriptions:

	Last week.	This week.
Middling Uplands	12¼d.	11¾d.
Middling Orleans	12¾d.	11¾d@11¾d.

The market this morning opens firmer, though prices are unchanged. There is considerable activity, and the sales of the day, it is thought, will reach 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d. ₱ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 28s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 32s. ₱ quarter for Old Mixed Western, and 31s. for New. Oats, 3s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Barley, 5s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 41s. ₱ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 102s. 6d. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 75s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 59s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d.@6s. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 16s. for Fine. Petroleum, 8¼d. ₱ gallon for Spirits, and 9s. for Refined. Tallow, 48s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, 33s 10s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5.

Sperm Oil, £96 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed declining at 58s. Spirits Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 30s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, Feb. 5.

Petroleum, 69½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, Feb. 5—12:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady, at 140f. for Fine Ordinaire on the spot, and 141f. for Middlings afloat.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¼ the account, 93¾.

United States Five-twenties quiet and steady.

The Stock market is easier. Erie Railway Shares are firmer at 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 76s. ₱ cwt. for American fine.

PRODUCE—Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5.

Sperm Oil easier, but not quotably lower.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 5—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and firm. The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port is estimated at 277,000 bales, of which 105,000 bales are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat and Flour unchanged. Corn, 32s. 6d. ₱ quarter for old Mixed Western.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 78¾. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie Railway, 24¾; Illinois Central Railway, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 5—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier but not quotably lower.

Middling Uplands	12¾d.
Middling Orleans	12¾d.

The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Turpentine firmer but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 5—4:30 P. M.

Spirits Petroleum, 9¼d. ₱ gallon. Linseed Oil, £27 15s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Friday, Feb. 5.

Petroleum dull at 69½f. for Standard White.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

COTTON nominally 29c.; receipts, 1,599 bales; exports, 1,125 bales; receipts for the week, 10,104 bales; exports of the week, 7,264 bales; stock, 32,833 bales. FLOUR unchanged; quoted at 7.75@8. CORN, 75c. OATS, 75c. BULK MEATS firm; shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 17½c.@18c. PORK, $30@$33 50. LARD, 20c.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 5—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 89¼ for the issue of 1865.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 72f. 85c.

HAVRE, Friday, Feb. 5—Evening.

COTTON—Low Middlings, afloat, 141f. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Friday, Feb. 5.

SUGAR advancing with large speculative inquiry; No. 12 is quoted at 5¼@5½ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange on London, 15⅝15¾ ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 30 days' sight, in currency, 2@2¼ ₱ cent. discount; in Gold, 8¼@8¾ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 7@8 ₱ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 5.

EXCHANGE on New-York in good supply and rates unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady, but in fair demand at $1 22@$1 24½ for No. 1, and $1 15¾@$1 18¾ for No. 2. CORN in fair demand. New, 65¼c.@66¾c.; no grade, 51c. OATS closed firm; large speculative inquiry; sales at 37c. RYE dull at 1 14@$1 16. BARLEY active and regular; No. 2 at $1 83. Whisky nearly nominal at 89c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess Pork, $26 50 for cash, and seller one month; $26 90 buyer, one month. Lard quoted held at 20¼c. cash, and 21c. buyer one month. SHOULDERS, 15c.; Rough Sides, 16c.; light Cumberland, 18c.; heavy Cumberland, 18c.@18¼c. Short Ribs, 18½c. Short Clear Ribs, 17c. Sweet-pickled Hams active; Choice City 17¾c. Dressed Hogs firm and active; choice lots, dividing on 200 lbs., at $14 25@$14 75. Live Hogs active and scarce, and wanted. 10c. for light to good smooth, $11@$12 50. CATTLE firmer and more active; Fair to Extra shipping, $4 62½@$5. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Barley, 5,800 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 5.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 5,460 bales; receipts of the week, gross, 28,889 bales; net, 28,480 bales; exports to-day, 623 bales; exports of the week to Great Britain, none; to the Continent, 4,106 bales; to Vera Cruz, 250 bales; coastwise, 2,917 bales. Stock on hand, 159,283 bales. Sales to-day, 2,500 bales; sales of the week, 50,750 bales. The market is irregular and from ¼c. to ¾c. lower; Middlings, 29¼c.@29c. GOLD, 135¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 147½; Commercial EXCHANGE, 146¼@147; New-York Sight DRAFTS, ¼ discount. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firmer; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 70c.@73c. RYE, 75c. HAY dull; Prime, $24. PORK higher at $34. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¾c.; Clear Ribs, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD buoyant; Pierce, Kegs, 23¼c.@23c. SUGAR steady; Common, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 14¼c.@15c. MOLASSES steady; Centrifugal, 60c.@63c.; Prime, 86c.@70c. WHISKY firmer; Western Bonded, $1@$1 02½. COPPER still; Fair, 14¼c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16¼c.@17¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 5.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON closed advancing; Missouri Low Middlings, 28¾. FLOUR